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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1876. NO. 41.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. *Any one* who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, *is prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Hostility in Austria to Russian Policy.

New Outrages Threatened in Bulgaria.

Turks Set a Day for Another Slaughter.

Growing Excitement Throughout Turkey.

A Great Financial Crash Expected in Russia.

The Impending War.

AUSTRIANS HOSTILE TO RUSSIA.

PESTH, October 24.—There is intense excitement here and strong hostility to Russia. In case Russia begins war it will be difficult for Austria to preserve neutrality.

TURKS THREATEN NEW OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA—DAY SET FOR ANOTHER SLAUGHTER—GROWING EXCITEMENT AMONG MOHAMMEDANS—A FINANCIAL CRASH THREATENED IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 24.—A dispatch from Therapia announces that Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation, is about to return from Philippopolis, convinced that the Commission for the punishment of the perpetrators of Bulgarian atrocities is a delusion and mockery. The worst criminals are regarded as humane, and moderate men are in disgrace. The old panic is renewed, and a most trustworthy gentleman has traveled with the utmost haste to Constantinople to inform the British Ambassador that the Turks threaten new massacres, and have even appointed the day for the beginning of the slaughter.

A Vienna dispatch says that not only from Constantinople, but from all the provinces of European Turkey, is there news of the growing excitement among the Mohammedans, and of conventicles held in mosques and of armaments. The Ministry is divided against itself, and the Sultan is too inexperienced to take the headship, thus the position is most favorable for Russia's diplomatic action. General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, may carry everything before him, or, if he fails may induce such an outbreak of Mohammedan feeling as might justify almost any step on the part of Russia.

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Spain.

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CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Bank Teller Fills His Pocket and Absconds.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Thomas Ellis, paying teller of the Park National Bank, has absconded, taking with him $36,000 of the bank's funds. He was for several years note teller of the bank, and an investigation of his accounts as note teller is being made. Ellis leaves behind him in Brooklyn, where he resided, a wife and three children. He is the son of a Methodist clergyman and is himself a member of the church. The bank has offered a reward of $5,000.

The most prompt and effective measures have been taken to secure the arrest of Thomas Ellis, recently paying teller at the National Park Bank, whose defalcation of $36,000 was announced this morning. J. L. Worth, President of the bank, in conversation this morning with a reporter of the *Evening Post*, spoke as follows:

"We have placed the matter in the hands of detectives, who are to act under orders from us, and we are now telegraphing to every city of the United States and Canada a full description of the thief. We are determined to catch him, no matter what it costs. The bank long ago made it a rule never to compromise any case of rascality, and I for one would give $5,000 myself to have Ellis returned either with or without his stolen funds. We shall prosecute this affair with the utmost vigor, both for our own good and for that of the community."

In response to inquiry Worth said Ellis had given bond for $10,000 as surety for the performance of his duties, and that the bond is good.

The Board of Directors were in session this morning at the bank. They approved the measures which had been taken by President Worth for the apprehension of the felon, and authorized the expenditure of all the money needed to expedite the search. Ellis, ever since his boyhood, has been connected with the bank, and when paying teller, Ellis was clerk in the institution. He is about five feet six inches high, and weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds. His hair is dark brown and his complexion sallow; he is this morning was attending to his own business, and there was no excitement whatever in the hallway or corridors of the bank.

An examination of the accounts of Ellis, the defaulting teller of the Park Bank, shows $66,000 missing, of which $40,000 is in gold certificates.

The master cotton spinners of North and North-eastern Lancashire, England, met at Manchester yesterday and agreed to urge all masters to enforce a general lock out, as they consider the terms of the resolution adopted by the operatives on October 22d unsatisfactory.

The deaths from yellow fever at Savannah, yesterday, were two; to-day five.

THE BAD INDIANS.

The Recalcitrants from Red Cloudy Agency—Action of General Crook—The Whole of Them Captured—Red Cloud Deposed.

CHEYENNE, WY., October 24.—General Crook being satisfied that Red Cloud and Red Leaf's bands of Sioux were about to depart with a view of joining the hostiles in the North, they having refused to comply with the orders to come into the agency to receive rations, and stubbornly remaining in camp on Shadon creek, from whence, it is positively known, the were communicating with the Northern Indians, and receiving into their camp such as came in, he, without awaiting the arrival of General Merritt's troops, determined on disarming them, and at daylight on the morning of the 23d inst. General McKenzy, with eight companies of the Fourth Cavalry, one battalion of which was commanded by Major Gordon and another by Captain Mauk, successfully surrounded these two bands, consisting of three hundred lodges, and captured bucks, squaws and ponies without firing a shot, and they were marched into the agency after having been disarmed and dismounted. Spotted Tail, who has evinced an unswerving loyalty to the whites, was made head chief and Red Cloud deposed. Spotted Tail and Little Wound have agreed to furnish General Crook with all the warriors he may need to co-operate with him in the coming campaign, which will be inaugurated at once. General Crook feels that a great object has been attained in this last movement, and that we shall now know our enemies from our friends.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Notable Libel Case—Murder—And Now They Want Machinery Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—The jury in the libel case of McKay against the editor and publisher of the *Times*, have not yet agreed upon a verdict. They have been locked up since four o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

About ten o'clock this morning, William Garwood, aged thirty-two years, residing at 140 Edward street, was stabbed in the back with a large butcher knife by William Zielner. It appears that Garwood is the proprietor of a meat shop at Charlotte and George streets, and Zielner is employed by him. They had an altercation about some matter, when the blow was inflicted, from the effects of which Garwood remains among the Mohammedans, and of conventicles held in mosques and of armaments. The Ministry is divided against itself, and the Sultan is too inexperienced to take the headship, thus the position is most favorable for Russia's diplomatic action. General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, may carry everything before him, or, if he fails may induce such an outbreak of Mohammedan feeling as might justify almost any step on the part of Russia.

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ELIZABETH, N. J.

Strike of Railway Employees—What the Public Say of it.

ELIZABETH, N. J. October 24.—The strike of the engineers and firemen on the Central Railroad causes great trouble and inconvenience to the people all along the route, and excites just indignation. Those on the late trains were obliged to walk to their homes or take lodging, if they were fortunate enough to be on a train that was at a town or hamlet at midnight, the two at which the engineers and firemen secretly agreed that all trains should be stopped. The Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley roads are transporting passengers of the Central Railroad on the Central's tickets.

CASUALTIES.

Two Passenger Cars Fall Down a Sixty Foot Embankment.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., October 24.—Through some mistake in the running of a Centennial train, divided into sections, on the New York Midland Railroad, last night, section three ran into another two and the result was that one passenger was killed, six seriously wounded and a number slightly injured. The engine and one passenger car were wrecked and two passenger cars were thrown down the embankment, sixty feet high. Fifteen hundred passengers were on the trains, and belonged to Madison and neighboring counties in this State.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Rising barometer, west to north winds, colder and clear weather.

A change is to be made in the office of Chief of the Detective Corps of the Treasury, the resignation of Colonel Elmer E. Washburne, the present head of that organization, having been requested.

At Bennings station race course, Washington, yesterday, Goldsmith Maid trotted her best time, 2:14, for a purse of $2,000. The track was heavy and the fastest heat was trotted in 2:18½.

The residence of Chief of Police Blochester at Little Rock, with the contents, was burned early Monday morning. It was the work of incendaries. The family barely escaped with their lives. Loss $5,000.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Ups and Downs of the Market, and Their Causes—Operations of the Standard Ring—The New Well on Bullion Run—Trouble Between Railroad Contractors and Laborers.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, October 23, 1876.

The Standard ring have had things pretty much their own way for so long that they were, to all appearances, masters of the situation. Not contented with the "loaves and fishes," in the shape of the large refineries, they were gathering up "the fragments that remained" in the smaller works with a capacity of a few barrels per diem.

During the week the agents of the combination have been battering the market so that prices have declined from the opening figures fifty-one and a quarter cents, a state of things unprecedented except in a panic. All kinds of rumors have been circulated having a tendency to depreciate prices, and among the rest the bugbear of a war in Europe has been used as a powerful factor to promote these ends. Reference has been made to the depreciation of prices which occurred at the breaking out of the Franco-German war, when oil fell from $4 00 to nearly $3 00, but the fact has been very carefully concealed that the daily average production for the month of July, 1870, when the war broke out, was between thirteen and fourteen thousand barrels and stocks held in the region were less than four hundred thousand barrels; whereas in the month of August the daily average production had increased two thousand barrels, and thirty-six thousand barrels had been added to stocks. In the month of September the daily average production had increased to eighteen and a quarter thousand barrels, while stocks by the month of October had swelled to five hundred thousand barrels.

It should be borne in mind that at this time the demand was every month becoming more and more disproportionate to the supply, and that the balance was only restored after low-priced oil had been the means of introducing the staple product of the oil regions into foreign and hitherto unknown markets, and thus with the view of utilizing it as the cheapest artificial illuminator that discovery and science had ever offered to the world.

Another cause for the depression in prices is found in the fact that many holders of oil, particularly up the river, have been induced by advice, probably not by any means disinterested, to hold on to their oil for better prices, as by so doing they were sure to realize at least five and probably six dollars a barrel for it before the close of the season.

The result of adhering to this counsel, given by the mouth-piece of the Standard ring, has been that some parties have been compelled to unload, and, as a consequence, prices have declined. Seeing this and observing the dismal faces of the bear faction at the prospect—as they represented—of the bottom falling out of the market, other timid operators have been induced to part with their oil so as to suffer as little loss as possible before bottom prices should be reached. Man being a gregarious animal, and oil operators no exception to the rule, where one leads more are always ready to follow, whether it be to jump a fence, to swim a stream, or to part with yellow paper pipe line certificates, without stopping to reflect on the propriety or results of their precipitate action. Under such circumstances, and with the agents of the ring ready to stimulate every tendency to drooping prices, it is not surprising that the market during the week should have been subjected to such sudden fluctuations.

Still another cause has existed, however, for a weaker tone in the market, and that is the fact that two new wells have been in the sand on the Scrubgrass belt, in the vicinity of the Philips gusher at Bullion run, and of course this was too good a capital stock not to be made the most of by the bear faction and the representatives of the refiners' combination. Great expectations of gushers equal to, if not larger, that Philips Brothers' flowing well have been held out, and the consequent direful results from marvelous accumulations to stocks painted in glowing terms.

On Wednesday Shirley & Jack's well, on Bullion run, in the vicinity of the gusher, struck the sand, and as soon as the intelligence arrived on 'Change the market commenced to droop and reached lower figures than it has since the rapid rise after passing three dollars. The weak tone was increased by intelligence that Philips Brothers' drilling well on the Shorts farm, in the same vicinity, was near the sand and might be expected to strike it on the following day. The Philips well did strike on Thursday, but no oil was found at a depth of four feet, although the sand was not at all inferior to that found in the gusher. The sand in Shirley & Tack's well at four feet was rather inferior, but some oil was found in the hole. As they continued drilling deeper, the sand improved in quality in the Shirley & Tack well, and rather depreciated in the Philips Brothers' well. In any event, the result of these wells is of considerable interest to the trade, but one important fact should not be lost sight of, to which allusion was formerly made in the special correspondence of the COMMERCIAL:

The oil found on the Scrubgrass belt on which these wells are located is in basins or pools, with intervening spots or territory absolutely dry except in certain instances, as in that of the Hasson well, near Charley run, which was apparently on a crevice communicating between the Charley run basin and that of the Reno Land and Oil Company, at Reno. Now, experience has shown that wells on this belt, which draw their production from the same basin, although frequently large producers, yield prolifically at the expense of their predecessors in the same vicinity, and that although the number of large wells is increased, the aggregate production of several does not exceed the average yield of the first of the crop. Thus a well has been struck on one of the basins yielding four hundred barrels a day, another has soon followed with a production of one or two hundred, and then the yield of the first declined, so that the aggregate of the two would not exceed the original four hundred barrels. Hence no great cause for alarm need exist in the minds of timid holders of oil, even if the new wells should tap the same basin from which the original gusher draws its supply.

Fred. Prentise, one of the pioneer producers, is about starting a refinery in New York of a capacity of from three to four thousand barrels per day. This is welcome intelligence to the trade.

The Parker, Karns City and Butler Railroad is completed, with the exception of laying about three quarters of a mile of the track. The laborers have taken possession of the road, and have entrenched themselves at the Ford farm, near St. Joe. The Sheriff was there on Saturday, but unable to serve any process to arrest the ringleaders, and in all probability the entire company from Butler will be called out to-day. The cause of the difficulty originates from the fact that the two sub contractors each work to get hold of the money due from the company, between four and five thousand dollars, and evidently want to defraud the men of their pay.

The officers of the company sent out the paymaster last month with the consent of the contractors, and paid the men, and desired to do so this month, but the contractors would not consent to it. The directors endeavored to induce the men to attach the money, so as to secure their wages, but they will not listen to reason. The affair places the company in a very unenviable position, as they are ready at any moment to pay what is justly due, but anxious at the same time that the poor laborers shall not be defrauded of their wages.

DOT.

Sheffield Coming to America.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Very recently, several manufacturing firms in Sheffield, whose principal products of cutlery have commanded almost a monopoly in all foreign markets, made a representation, amounting to an angry complaint, that they were unable to sell their own door, by American makers and fabricators of steel; that they (the "whittlers" of Sheffield) could not compete with these Americans in the face of the high protective duties levied in the United States; and that, so far as manufactures of steel are concerned, the British Government, to whom the appeal was made, ought to abolish free trade, as far as Sheffield was concerned, and exclude American steel products from Great Britain during the time their importations into England or her colonies The official reply was that, under such circumstances, Great Britain could not legislate, as required, on the principle of protection. Under these circumstances, as we learn from the London *Times* and other papers, headed "Sheffield Going to America," Messrs. Sanderson, well known steel manufacturers, have announced their intention of establishing works at Syracuse, N. Y. They say to their customers in America and Canada: "Inasmuch as the founders of our house were the pioneers of the American trade, and were conspicuous among the earliest manufacturers of cast steel after the death of the inventor in 1771, it seems appropriate that we should also be the first to accept the logic of events, and transfer the manufacture of English steel to America." They will use the name and trade-marks of the Sheffield house, and promise to produce "the same qualities of steel, from the same brands of Swedish iron, which our reputation shall be found to equal it." The manufacture at Syracuse will be under the charge of a steel-maker practically trained at the Sheffield works, aided by skilled Sheffield workmen, and the patents of the English firm, their peculiar modes of preparing crucible, mixtures for the melting, modes of manipulating, and all confidential information of whatever kind employed in the Sheffield process of steel manufacture, will henceforth be available to the workmen of the new American company." The original house in Sheffield will confine itself to their home and European trade. This is a matter of the highest importance, for it is an admission that England can no longer manufacture steel for the American market. The remedy is to bring the capital unknown and English skilled labor into the United States. This competition is not at all likely to affect wages in this country; at the same time, it may improve our manufacture of steel, and give purchasers the advantage of lower prices of the products. This—to use Tallerand's familiar words—may be but "the beginning of the end." It is a bold, but scarcely injudicious, venture on the part of the Sheffield "men of metal."

THE ZUG'S MILL EXPLOSION

Inspector Russell's Report to the Governor.

Boiler Inspector Russell has forwarded the following report to Governor Hartranft concerning the boiler explosion at Zug's mill:

OFFICE ALLEGHENY CO. BOILER INSPECTOR, 23 ROSS STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 23, 1876.

To His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

SIR—I am sorry that it becomes my duty to report the explosion of a battery of boilers, three in number, which occured on the morning of the 12th inst. Said boilers were located in the Sable Iron Works of Messrs. Zug & Co., corner of Thirteenth and Etna streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., which resulted in the death of some sixteen or eighteenth persons and destroyed a large amount of property. Said boilers were inspected September 1, 1876, and found in good and safe condition for amount of pressure allowed on them. After careful examination of parts of exploded boilers, I am fully satisfied the explosion was caused from a want of a sufficient quantity of water in them.

Yours respectfully,
W. E. RUSSELL, Inspector.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Student at Wesleyan University, from West Newton, Drowned.

A letter from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, dated 19th inst., contains the following sad intelligence:

Yesterday afternoon, while the senior class crew were out in their practice-boat preparatory to class races for the Osborne cup, their boat struck a rock near the Portland side of the river, and Mr. C. Maddock was drowned while endeavoring to swim ashore. His body was recovered about two hours after he sank. His home was at West Newton, Pa., and for two years he was on the University crew at Saratoga as stroke oarsman. He was preparing for the ministry and was a young man of much promise. The college is in deep mourning, for Mr. Marsh was highly respected by both faculty and students.

Grand Jurors for December.

The following grand jurors were drawn yesterday by the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners for the December session of the Criminal Court:

Jacob Yellig, roller, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Beckfield, grocer, Third ward, Allegheny; George Thompson, grocer, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Fife, farmer, Upper St. Clair township; John L. Arthurs, farmer, Killbuck township; R. F. Sand, carpenter, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; G. Wallace, farmer, Pine township; W. McClure, Assessor, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh; C. A. Copeland, clerk, Third ward, Allegheny; Peter Sharp, farmer, Harrison township; Joseph Gibson, gardener, Lower St. Clair township; John McCleney, laborer, Richland township; James Dickson, laborer, North Versailles township; John Conell, miner, Tarentum borough; George Gilmore, saleman, Stowe township; Alex. Munn, paper carrier, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Dan. C. Jones, laborer, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; A. F. Matthias, gent, First ward, Allegheny; Jas. Jackson, saloon, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Jacob Deety, grocer, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Martin Lattenger, tinner, Etna borough; Wm. Kevion, inn keeper, Ross township.

POLITICAL.

New York.

GENERAL SICKLES NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, October 24.—General Daniel E. Sickles has been nominated for Congress by the Ninth district Republican Convention, of New York.

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The total registry in Brooklyn is 98,869; in 1875 it was 76,151, and in 1872 it was 77,131.

State.

THE PROSPECTS IN THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—AN INCREASED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY CERTAIN—DEMOCRATIC NOISE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEBANON, October 21, 1876.

The home of John W. Killinger, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth district, is putting forward its best exertions to make a good showing for their champion. His nomination has rekindled the fires of the earlier campaigns. Lebanon county may be set down for 1,200 Republican majority, and Dauphin for 1,800. Northumberland, which gave Packer six hundred majority, will do quite as well, though the Democrats claim it for 600. In 1872 they had a majority of 49, so that it would be difficult to surmise upon what grounds they base their present estimate. Mr. Packer is in full sympathy with the success of the party in his own county, and will exert himself to secure as full a vote for Mr. Killinger as he did for himself. The Fourteenth district is at any rate safe for 3,300 Republican majority. The Democrats are making a great deal of noise upon a very small investment of funds, as they are doing in other parts of the State, in hopes of diverting attention from New York, which they consider eminently essential to their success. D&B. R. K.

The fifty-year-old Republicans of West Chester are forming a campaign club.

The York *Dispatch* says that a certain large manufacturing establishment in York intends giving its workmen one full week holiday, without stopping their regular wages, in the event of their choice of Presidential candidate being elected. It is said that this offer will induce the men opposed to the proprietor, politically, to vote for his choice.

There is another little matter that should not be overlooked by Pennsylvanians in this campaign. Governor Tilden is an advocate of free trade and he stands upon a platform which denounces "the present tariff, and demands what all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue." It Tilden is elected, the protective system which enables this country largely to supply its home demands, and to compete favorably with other nations in the markets of the world, will be destroyed.

General.

The colored voter in the South has his choice between a Democratic ballot and a Democratic bullet.

The Lafayette *Journal* says that it is impossible to get a bet there on Indiana's going for Tilden and Hendricks.

The ballot in the hands of the freedmen may yet preserve the jewel of liberty to the shades of the Republic—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Tilden thinks one good turn deserves another, and sends to Virginia asking ex-rebels to visit New York and help him carry on his campaign.

A letter dated October 15, from Mr. R. S. Robertson, who was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, expresses the opinion that the Republicans will carry the State for Hayes and Wheeler by a majority of 5,000 or 10,000.

One of the features of the Democratic parade last night was a gentleman bearing a transparency inscribed "The flag our fathers fought for." He was a Britisher, a foreman, and had been in the country about four months.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Men say, and justly, that Sitting Bull is impudent when he asks to be supplied with ammunition. Tilden, who called the Union soldiers "bummers," has no right to force himself as President upon the Union which they preserved. What shall be said of him?

The Susquehanna (S.C.) *Union Herald* says that there never was a time in the history of the Republican party in that State when the colored people were more united and determined than they are to-day to cast their ballots, at whatever cost, for the nominees of the Republican party.

An Indianapolis minister has a letter from a Kentucky friend, a leading citizen and ex-slaveholder, who expresses himself as follows: "If you knew the distress of mind upon the Exhibition men in Kentucky, at the success of the Democrats in the North, your heart would be moved."

Cincinnati *Times:* It was the boast of a Roman citizen that the name of Rome made him as safe on foreign soil as on his own. What a bitter satire was the parallel between Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech, "Let an American citizen be as safe everywhere in his own land as he is on foreign soil."

The importance of Southern claims as a factor in West Virginia politics is beginning to be recognized. A well-informed citizen of that State writes: "It was the loose construction of the Democratic Republican labors of the men holding these claims which gave the Democracy so large a majority in West Virginia."

At the recent election in Maine one Republican walked twenty-two miles home to vote, and by so doing he broke the tie on Town Representative and sent a Republican to the Legislature. We commend the Maine man's example to Republicans everywhere as showing what may be accomplished by vigilant performance of duty.

The Republican artillery is rattling along the whole line, while the Democrats have not yet sufficiently recovered from their surprise at finding themselves still alive to begin work again. The next two weeks will be about as lively ones as this country has seen for a long time, and if a fight won't be a "still hunt," either.—*New York Tribune.*

"The popular distrust of Tildenism," the Albany (N. Y.) *Times* thinks, caused the loss of eight or nine Congressmen in Ohio and Indiana," and yet the *Times* is a sound Democratic paper in the common sense of the phrase. It is right, and this "popular distrust" will be shown more positively by the people next month when they come directly to a vote on the Presidential question.

The Republicans hope to secure control of the next Congress, and the battle opens well. It is believed they will gain one Congressman in Connecticut, six in Illinois, one in Iowa, one in Kansas, three in Massachusetts, one in Michigan, one in Minnesota, one in New Hampshire, three in New Jersey, six in New York, seven in Pennsylvania, and one in Wisconsin. If they hold their own in the South this will give the Republicans six majority.

It is declared on the authority of the Boston *Journal* that "hundreds of Southern merchants who have been at the North in the past few months frankly state that the election of Tilden will be followed by excesses at the South which will be ruinous to their section. There are many Democrats who mean well, but the majority of the Democrats in the Southern States believe that the triumph of Tilden is equivalent to a verdict of the people in favor of the issues which the South set up in 1861, and they are only expect indemnification, but they arrogantly assert that because they fought for will find its full vindication at the hands of those in power. This spirit threatens the breakdown of the community, and many of the merchants at the South look with fear upon the result."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has been comparing the election tally-sheets of the second precinct of the Sixteenth ward with the newly issued city directory, and finds that 290 of the voters in that precinct do not reside in the city at all. The names of these fraudulent voters, as they appear on the tally sheets, are printed in full by the *Gazette*, and the men named are called upon to come up and show that they were entitled to vote. They do not come, of course. They were run over from Kentucky to vote in Banning over Judge Matthews. The Democrats had a majority of 234 in that precinct. This was just twenty six less than the number of fraudulent votes cast. On a fair vote that precinct would have given a Republican majority of twenty-six, and Judge Matthews would have been elected by 165 votes.

Fourteen days before the New York *Times* exposed the enormous rascalities of William M. Tweed, the Boss made a reform speech like those Tweed's and Tilden's friends are making now. Read a short extract to see how the honest soul of this model patriot panted for reform. "We propose to carry on a strict government. We propose to recognize the right of those who elect persons to high official stations, to call them to personal account for the manner in which they conducted themselves and performed their duties. We propose to wrest, if possible, the Government from the hands of those who now, in our opinion, are betraying it; from those who are trying to crush out all principles of equality, liberty and toleration. We propose to recognize the right of the governed to choose who shall be their governors. We propose to let the whole issue of the past die; to strike forward into a bright and noble career."

STATE NEWS.

Pie parties are the rage in Chester county.

Reading has a new paper—the *Daily Pepic.*

The Pennsylvania Steel Company sold over 43,000 tons of rails last year.

The first annual exhibition of the Wyoming County Agricultural Society is a success.

Eighteen attempts have been made to burn the town of Catasauqua in the past two years.

Henry Walters has been sexton of the First Lutheran church, Harrisburg, for thirty-five years.

Rev. M. C. Brittain, of Bloomsburg, was robbed of a gold watch and $700 on a recent trip to Philadelphia.

The Seventh Day Baptists will hold their annual fall Love Feast near Ephrata, Lancaster county, on the 26th and 27th.

The proprietor of the Easton Opera House refused to rent the house to the agent of Matt. Morgan's living statuary show.

Tilden, Hendricks and the Solid South—Hayes, Wheeler and the Unbroken Union. Which do the voters of Pennsylvania prefer?

Mrs. John Shell, aged ninety-four, well known as the oldest person of Womelsdorf, died on Friday, after a lingering illness.

The extensive steam tannery of William McLean, situated at Upper Strasburg, Franklin county, was destroyed by fire recently.

William Early, Commissioner of Lebanon county from 1864 to 1866, was killed on the 19th instant by a falling from a wagon.

An elderly lady in Bloomer costume was ejected from the Centennial grounds on Wednesday, because she attracted too great attention.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says the Pennsylvania Railroad Company last week carried an average of 35,000 Centennial passengers daily.

Jake Jones, who killed a colored man in Harrisburg a few years ago, is the only inmate of the Eastern Penitentiary serving out a life sentence.

The Bethlehem Iron Company is pronounced by a writer in the Leeds (Eng.) *Mercury* the finest establishment of the kind he ever visited.

John Flynn, an old and wealthy lumber dealer of Clearfield county, died at Jamesville on Wednesday. He leaves nine sons, all in the logging business.

A. Stanley Ulrich, Esq., of Lebanon, and Rev. Aaron Finpock, of Womelsdorf, have contributed $1,000 for a scholarship in Muhlenberg College, Allentown.

Abraham Renninger, aged five years, fell off of a wagon at Exeter station, on Thursday, and was so severely injured that he died on the following day.

The buckwheat and oats crops in Clarion and Jefferson counties are almost entire failures. In some instances the grain was not worth the trouble of harvesting.

A newly-discovered semi-bituminous coal mine, near Covesstation, Pennsylvania Railroad, Dauphin county, promises an abundant supply of coal in a very short time.

Five thousand unclaimed trunks are stored in the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is the champion grand trunk road of the country.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says the Lehigh Valley Railroad is overworked and has lately declined several excursions, not being able to furnish cars for the extra transportation.

There were only 283 deaths in Philadelphia last week—a decrease of seventeen from the previous week. Of the whole number 104 were caused by diseases of the throat and lungs.

Professor F. E. Stevens, music teacher, who fled from Chambersburg after selling pianos on forged notes to the amount of $1,500 belonging to another party, was brought back from Illinois handcuffed.

Mrs. Harriet Maguire, who has been a sufferer from rheumatism for the past twenty-five years, has retired from the business at the age of sixty. She ought to be pensioned.

A child died in Huntingdon county, recently, from an overdose of "soothing syrup"—in other words, from an overdose of morphine, for this dangerous drug is the basis of all such nostrums.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* urges the Centennial Commission to reduce the fare twenty-five cents during November, and to continue the Exhibition ten or twenty days longer at ten cents admission.

At Carbondale Harry Moon, aged fourteen, was meddling with the machinery of the gravity railroad and was caught by the wire rope, rolled around the drum, and crushed to death.

A young man named Kramer, of Salisbury, Lehigh county, set his gun on the ground with his hand over the muzzle. It went off and tore a hole through his hand, cut his cheek, and has probably destroyed one eye.

There has been a mutiny in the prison of Luzerne county, on account of the refusal of the managers of that institution to furnish tobacco to the inmates. The dropping of the meals of the prisoners to one per day soon settled the matter, and "peace reigns in Warsaw."

George Dougherty, of Sugar Notch, Luzerne county, was murdered and robbed by parties unknown on Saturday last. He was found just before he died but was unconscious, his head having been beaten in with a stone.

A number of Indian remains were recently exhumed in Lancaster county. In digging to remove the stump of a tree a skull was uncovered, then several bones of the body and finally they came to the feet, and there found a brass kettle containing a stone tomahawk.

William R. Bentz, of Lebanon, pursued with a saber a fellow who had stolen his

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1876.

THE Democratic trinity: Tammany Hall, TILDEN and the "solid South."

THE nominee of the Greenback party in Michigan for Governor, is a sensible man. He has withdrawn in favor of HAYES and WHEELER.

The *Post* insults the manufacturers and business men of this community by intimating that their principles, like their wares, are for sale.

THE latest threat of the Southern Democratic organs is that if TILDEN is defeated they will do no more trading at the North, and the *Post* of this city hounds them on most encouragingly.

SMITH ELY, JR., the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York city, introduced a bill in Congress, at the last session, for the payment of Southern war claims. The "solid South" knows its men.

LET no Centennial attractions keep any Republican away from home on election day. TILDEN would be willing and glad to pay the expenses of every Republican who would agree to visit the Exposition on the 7th of November.

DEMOCRATIC orators and organs now in effect claim that the SCOTT LORD resolution, passed by Congress at its last session, guaranteeing the right of suffrage to every man, white or black, was only a piece of Democratic buncombe.

THE Democratic press treats its readers as if they were fools, when it speaks of the bayonet being used to intimidate voters. The whole army consists of twenty-five thousand men, and the population of the country forty-five millions.

THE Republicans have only to gain twenty-six more Congressmen to give them the mastery of the next House. The prospect of their doing it is excellent. The Twenty second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth districts of this State will each gain one.

SENATOR LAMAR denies the statement recently attributed to him, that "the outbreaks in the South were due to the young men" of that section; from which it is to be inferred that the responsibility for the shot-gun policy rests with the experienced political leaders of those States—which, if possible, makes the insurrection all the more ominous and infamous.

NO WORDS have been uttered during this campaign more true than were those of an ex-Confederate officer to his comrade, when trying to persuade him to vote for TILDEN: "Elect him, and we can control him." This is also the Southern argument with regard to Northern Democratic candidates for Congress—and the slavish course of HOPKINS in connection with the election of Speaker KERR proves it to be a sound one.

EX GOVERNOR UNDERWOOD, of Vermont, repeats his assertion that TILDEN said to him during the war that any United States soldier on Southern soil could be sued for trespass, and adds that TILDEN expressed his surprise that Governor UNDERWOOD should hold a different opinion. The conversation took place on the plazza of Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, and was not confidential. What does Mr. HOPKINS, as a lawyer, think about it?

"TARIFF" HOPKINS heartily supports TILDEN, who is an officer of great prominence in the Free Trade League. As Vice President of the organization of free traders, TILDEN shows his entire acquiescence in the lying "revenue" resolutions of the St. Louis Convention, and drives from him in this State large numbers of Democrats who know that the life of our industries demands protection. And as with the master, so with the man.

TILDEN is trembling in his boots for fear that HAYES will make a revelation of what he knows concerning him. This is the reason why the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has preferred a formal request to the President that TWEED might be delivered over to the Sheriff of New York, from whom he escaped by the connivance with the prisoner by his attorneys, or otherwise, before he was delivered to the Sheriff.

THE *Post* complains that Southern trade has left Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, St. Louis and other Western cities. It is certain that one branch of the Southern trade of Cincinnati is in a flourishing condition. The *Gazette* of that city says, editorially:

All manner of side arms are being shipped from this city in large quantities to the Southern States. They go mostly to South Carolina and Louisiana. The orders to our dealers mildly specify: "For election purposes."

HENDRICKS, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, in 1864 called ABRAHAM LINCOLN "a smutty old tyrant." J. WILKES BOOTH, emboldened by such language from a United States Senator, assassinated LINCOLN, and now the Southern papers are full of poems and songs painting the murderous wretch as one of the most worthy of those who have fallen in defense of liberty. Such is their ardent appreciation of a crime which startled, shocked and brought upon it the condemnation of the civilized world, that, if TILDEN is elected, the perpetrator will doubtless have a monument erected to his memory.

THE latest piece of deviltry devised by TILDEN and his agents is the preparation for issue on election day of tickets with COOPER and CARY at the head, but with the names of the Democratic electors in the particular States operated printed below. This is to deceive the Greenbackers into voting the Democratic ticket. It should be borne in mind that people vote for the electors, and care should be taken that every name is right. Every honest Greenbacker who finds his ticket made up in this shape can do a good action and get revenge at the same time by voting straight HAYES and WHEELER.

THE call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, favorable to the success of the Republican candidates at the ensuing election, indicates the feeling which pervades this community in the present grave aspect of political affairs. Thus never was a time—save when the nation was in the throes of the rebellion—when the people of Allegheny county exhibited a keener interest in the welfare of the country, as embodied in the success of republican principles. The call is very numerously signed, and represents every industry in this great manufacturing center. The merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the shipper, the miner, the mechanic, the professional man—all classes—whether they earn a living by capital or by labor, by brain or by brawn—are fully represented, and we most cordially commend their purpose to "reason together" on the vital issues now before the country. It is needless to say that this earnest call, coming from so many hundreds of our best citizens, will be most heartily responded to, and that the meeting of to-morrow evening will be one of the largest and most important ever held here.

CAN any man who passed through the memorable years of 1860-65, and closely observed the development of the rebellion, doubt for a moment that TILDEN'S election would secure to those who then forswore their country, contemned its institutions, assumed another name and trampled in the dust the stars and stripes, and who still survive, the realization of all their existing political hopes, and a wanton, wicked waste of the legitimate fruits of the war? Even now TILDEN'S Literary Bureau is sending to the South editorial assurances that the St. Louis candidate was opposed to coercing the South, and sympathized then, as he now does, in the cause of secession. Every man, now living, who sprang to arms to maintain the national honor, integrity and interests, in opposing the rebellion, and all who desire the sustentation of free institutions, realizing that the election of TILDEN will essentially give prevalence to the principles of the late rebellion, entail misery and destruction in untold degree on the Southern freedmen, pervert our republican institutions, destroy the national prosperity, and saddle the country with the rebel debt, should feel in this moment until the evening of the seventh day of November watch, work and pray for the election of the Republican candidates, from the top of the ticket to the bottom.

BARNET LE VAN has obtained a verdict, in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the sum of $8,500, for damages by reason of his having been illegally ejected from one of the company's passenger trains. He had purchased a first class ticket, from some point on the road to Philadelphia, and finding the seats in the ordinary coaches all occupied, he went from car to car till he reached a Pullman coach, where he took a vacant seat. From this he was forcibly ejected by the conductor. This took place in the night time, during a storm, and the point at which the train was stopped happened to be in a wild and uninhabited region, remote from any place of shelter or safety. The case had been pending about six years. The Court admitted the right of the company to classify their passengers; but held that, except in cases of surprise—when large numbers of passengers were seeking transportation, of which they could not have had previous knowledge—they were bound to furnish every ticket holder with a seat. When the other cars of a train are full, the company is bound to furnish passengers with seats in the Pullman cars, without extra charge, if room can be found therein. The case will doubtless be carried to a higher court.

THE situation in the State of New York improves daily, and the campaign there has now assumed a most promising and encouraging aspect. The paralyzing effect on the public credit which would inevitably follow the election of TILDEN, is largely discussed in financial circles, and the subject forces itself upon Democrats and Republicans alike. The advices from London are to the effect that the syndicate will not make any effort to do anything in connection "with funding American securities beyond what the contract compels until the Presidential question is settled; and that if Governor TILDEN is elected they do not think it would be possible to make any additional steps successful." Such declarations may well alarm those who are interested in the stability of the national credit. They are made in the face of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT'S partisan assertions to the contrary, which are not borne out by the testimony above quoted. There is no concealing the concern felt by the American representatives of the syndicate, with the single exception of Mr. BELMONT, as to the disastrous effect which Mr. TILDEN'S election would have upon our financial prospects. In all the principal business centers of the Northern States, the same apprehensions are beginning to manifest themselves, and a new impulse has been given to the Republican cause. Businessmen are awaking to the danger of permitting a change of administration, and placing the financial policy, as well as the Treasury itself, in the hands of the "solid South." The interest of the Germans in the financial issue has been expressed in an invitation to CARL SCHURZ, by many German merchants of New York city, to prepare a letter giving his opinion of the financial prospects in case of TILDEN'S election. Mr. SCHURZ is preparing his answer, which will be given to the public in a few days. A prominent New York merchant, who had been supporting the Democratic ticket, is reported to have withdrawn entirely from that cause, in view of the dangers which threaten the country financially in case TILDEN should be elected. It is not only the possibility of crippling the public credit by the payment of millions upon millions of fraudulent war claims, that excites alarm; but the certainty that with a change of administration will follow the undoing of all that has been done to strengthen our credit and relieve the public burdens. In ten years, more than $800,000,000 of the debt have been paid; the annual interest has been reduced $50,000,000; and the annual taxes have been cut down $282,000,000. The public credit has been raised to that we have negotiated four and a half per cent. in place of six per cent. bonds—and all this under Republican rule. The party that is in favor of refunding the cotton tax; in favor of paying rebel war claims; in favor of inflation and repudiation, cannot possibly improve our financial condition.

THE best possible proof of the sincerity of the rebel claims is the fact that the parties presented them and had them referred to committees before this Presidential election, well knowing the risk they ran of endangering thereby the success of the Democratic ticket. They have thoroughly organized their plans, and will dragoon their Northern allies into their support. The people of the several Congressional districts of Pennsylvania who have the lower House should inform themselves whether the men they vote for will be likely to support or oppose their payment. The people of this State do not want the Southern claims, amounting to thousands of millions of dollars paid, or any part of them. How would the candidates from this district vote? No one doubts what the Republican candidate would do. He would oppose them, one and all, to the very last. But the Democratic candidate; would he? We venture to say that if the majority of Mr. HOPKINS' party should favor the payment of these claims he would vote for it, just as if his party opposed the payment he would oppose it. The next Congress will be one notable in the annals of our history. The condition of affairs in the South is such that in any event, whether HAYES or TILDEN be the next President, something must be done to put an end to the dissensions existing there. The next Congress will have to do this, and there will be very great need of men in it who will have the firmness and moral courage, as well as ability, to act wisely and patriotically. If TILDEN should be elected the need of men possessing these qualities will be still greater, for, to fairly represent the people of Pennsylvania, the member of Congress from this district will have to oppose manfully many bills approved of by the Democracy that will come before that House. It is exceedingly doubtful whether any Democrat could be found who will have the courage to face and differ with his party when that party was proposing to pass bills which his constituents rightfully opposed. Mr. HOPKINS certainly would not, if we may judge of his future conduct by his past. For instance, he left here to attend the last Congress a professed tariff man and returned a free trade man, or at least he voted with his party for the election of a free trade Speaker. He has not shown that firmness which would be requisite in a Democrat who means to fairly represent the State. There is strong evidence to support the charge that the South is determined to regain the control of the Government at all hazards, and no one can doubt that, if the South should succeed, the events of 1859 and 1860 will be re-enacted. We do not believe the people of Pittsburgh desire to aid in bringing those unhappy times back again. Therefore they should oppose Mr. HOPKINS' election, not only in the interest of the Republican party, but also in the interest of the peace and well being of the whole country.

THE following tables, compiled from official Treasury data, fully answer all the Democratic campaign lies with regard to corruption and extravagance on the part of the National Administration. The first one shows the reduction in the public debt, as follows:

	Reduction.
1867,.....decrease,	$ 35,110,069 82
1868,.....decrease,	66,438,222 59
1869,.....decrease,	22,235,617 25
1870,.....decrease,	107,779,787 15
1871,.....decrease,	127,460,094 99
1872,.....decrease,	90,960,004 04
1873,.....decrease,	18,768,355 58
874, increase,.....	17,207,475 22
1875, decrease,.....	19,406,959 46
1876, September 1, decrease,	157,102,680 91
Total,.....	$683,054,232 55

The second is extracted in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of Congress, showing the amount of defalcations and the ratio of losses per $1,000 handled under the several administrations from 1834 to 1875. The losses on each $1,000 were as follows:

1834-37—Jackson, Democratic,.....	$10 55
1838-41—Van Buren, Democratic,.....	21 15
1842-45—Harrison and Tyler, Whig and Democratic,.....	10 37
1845-49—Polk, Democratic,.....	8 34
1849-53—Taylor and Fillmore, Whig,.....	7 64
1853-57—Pierce, Democratic,.....	5 86
1857-61—Buchanan, Democratic,.....	6 98
1861-65—Lincoln, Republican,.....	1 41
1865-69—Johnson, Republican Dem.,.....	48
1869-73—Grant, Republican,.....	40
1873-75—Grant, Republican,.....	26

These are official figures, and they embody a conclusive and crushing answer to the Democratic charges. The statement of the Secretary furnishes a further comparison for the twenty-six years preceding Republican administration and for the sixteen years of Republican rule. The ratio of loss on each $1,000 for the two periods was as follows:

Previous to Republican rule,.....	$9 02
Under Republican rule,.....	78

ANOTHER revelation has been made, showing that HENDRICKS is a fitting tail to the ticket of which TILDEN is the head. The story of the Morris Ravine claim, by which a large number of poor German miners in California are threatened with being robbed of their mining property, is circumstantially detailed in a printed statement, to which the parties complaining attach their signatures. The facts are, that a company was raised, with Governor HENDRICKS at their head, which located over twelve hundred acres of land, covering the entire Morris Ravine tract; that about one-half of these twelve hundred acres is protested by the German claimants above referred to; that the stronger company have "jumped" the claims of these poor miners, who have worked hard and spent their money to hold their claims under the law; and that when HENDRICKS was appealed to, not to ruin them, he, *Shylock* like, told them that they could get what the law gave them, and nothing more. The truth is, that Governor HENDRICKS had been furnishing money to defend the case, and using his influence as Senator, in the Land Office, to deprive these poor Germans of their rights. For three years the company have been pushing their claim in order to get a patent for the land; and if HENDRICKS is elected this claim will probably go through, and the fraud and outrage upon these defenseless miners will be consummated. And yet TILDEN and HENDRICKS are upheld as the special champions of the workingmen!

THE Portland *Oregonian* has been tracing up the history of the naturalization laws, and shows conclusively that the claim of the Democratic party, that it has always been the friend of the naturalized citizen, is unmitigatedly false. In the first Congress, a law was passed permitting aliens to become citizens after a residence of two years. That was not a Democratic Congress; but five years later, when that party was in power, the term was increased to five years, with a preliminary declaration of intention which had to be made three years before the final papers could be granted. The next law on the subject was passed by an anti-Democratic Congress, when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was President, and it reduced the period between the declaration and the granting of final papers, to two years. Thus the law stood till 1802 when a Republican Congress again modified the law so as to permit aliens who had served in the army and been honorably discharged to become citizens without any preliminary declaration of intention, and without reference to the length of time of residence. Thus it will appear that every change in the law, from the foundation of the Government down, which has been *against* the immigrant has been made by the Democracy, and every change *in his favor* has been made by the party that was opposed to the Democracy.

CONGRESSMAN COCHRAN avers, in a card published in yesterday's papers, that he will not vote for the payment of rebel claims. We believe him. He will not have an opportunity of doing so. Moreover, it is quite likely that in his heart he revolts against the humiliating despotism which party relations have placed over him. But when did a Northern dough-face ever have the moral courage to assert his political manhood and act upon his honest convictions independent of party dictation? With every one of them it is simply a question of Democratic restoration to political supremacy in the Federal Government, and to achieve that object they would sell their political souls to the rebel devil. Hence we cannot honestly advise the intelligent voters of the Twenty-third Congressional district to accept Mr. COCHRAN'S security. If they do not want to have every foot of their land heavily mortgaged, and every dollar they may have saved reduced fifty per cent. of its value in order to satisfy these rebel claims, they had better vote for Colonel BAYNE, who does not find it necessary to make any sort of promise that *he* would vote against every Democratic measure which involves the payment of a heavy premium for the most wicked treason that the world has ever witnessed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The latest tile—the election hat.

The political pot boils vigorously. There are so many fuels under it.

There is some talk of a reduction in the price of the monthly magazines.

The latest shade is "antique purple." This will be followed by prehistoric pink.

John Crow is the name of the managing editor of the Baltimore *Sun*. He swallows Tilden.

A monster excursion to the Centennial Exhibition starts from Toronto, Canada, on November 4.

A farmer in Calhoun county, Iowa, has this year raised and marketed over $10,000 worth of corn.

A large number of cotton seed oil factories are being erected in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The English revision of the authorized version of the Bible has proceeded as far as Ezekiel xxxii, 26.

What's in a name? One Chalkley Virtue has been arrested in Philadelphia for misrepresenting a load of hay.

Colonel Ingersoll's disbelief in the existence of a hell prevents him from doing the Democratic party justice.

There are trying to purify the local Democratic ticket in Chicago, and now won't somebody try to purify the purifiers?

The Boston *Globe* spiritedly calls for the celebration of the 250th anniversary of Medford rum, whatever that may be.

The Democratic Governor of North Carolina, like his brother of Virginia, declines naming a Centennial day for his State.

The Prohibition candidate for President claims that his party holds the balance of power. His name is green clay Smith.

Republicans who wish a "sweeping" victory should, as the witty New York *Commercial Advertiser* suggests, be in dustrious.

The indications are that in the time to come banana fields in Florida will be far more extensive and numerous than corn fields.

At an auction in Thomaston, Conn., the other day, 700 bushels of potatoes were sold for $18, or a little over two and a half cents per bushel.

The annual expenditure for tobacco in the United States is set down at $30,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is charged to members of the churches.

An unusually intelligent justice of the peace in Baltimore swore a Chinaman on a tea chest the other day in default of the writings of Confucius.

A Massachusetts fish company has a contract to supply parties in Germany with 27,000 barrels, and another firm is going to send 8,000 barrels to Sweden.

A couple of New Yorkers have invented a machine for melting the snow and ice from streets and sidewalks with steam. They ought to make a fortune.

An English observer remarks that American women look much better fed and housed than ten or fifteen years ago. He thinks they have more out-door air.

The New York *Herald* has reduced its price from four to three cents, chiefly on account of the inferior and uncertain quality of the straddlebug politics now furnished its readers.

The annual liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, kept in a vial in a Naples church, is reported to have occurred this year on the official day, the 19th of September, as usual.

It is reported that the grasshopper eggs, every where through Nebraska, have filled out, so that the frost will undoubtedly kill the embryo pests beyond the hope of a return to life next spring.

It has been decided by a righteous court in St. Louis that a man who wishes to indulge in the luxury of suicide, must first obtain the consent of his landlord or his estate must suffer the consequences.

As the Centennial Exhibition draws to a close, the rush increases, and those who put off their visit till the closing days, in the expectation that traveling would be more comfortable, are likely to be disappointed.

The Government is at work gathering up all the discharge papers of soldiers in the Federal armies, and proposes storing them in the War Department for the benefit of soldiers and their heirs, to whom they will always be accessible.

One cider house in Cincinnati has bought a hundred thousand bushels of apples at fifteen cents a bushel delivered, which leaves to the farmer, calculating ten cents a bushel for hauling, about five cents a bushel, or about sixty cents for a barrelful of cider.

A. W. Von Schmidt, of California, inaugurated the idea of submarine explosion, by the demolition of "Blossom Rock" in the Bay of San Francisco, an exploit that has gained him the right to precedence over all the world in that branch of civil engineering.

The London *Spectator* says that the practice of hoarding money prevails to a large extent among the poorer classes in England, especially in the rural districts, as well as to a limited degree among eccentric or old-fashioned people of better circumstances.

If we are not careful we shall find the millenium here before we know it. At the recent sessions of the American Board in Hartford some of the delegates were handsomely entertained by Roman Catholic families. Up to the present no one has been injured by it.

The news from Iceland is very deplorable. The fishing season has been quite a failure, and no fewer than 1,800 Icelanders have emigrated to Canada, where they are establishing prosperous settlements in Manitoba. The privations of the laboring people are very great.

Sluice mining for gold is in active operation on Munster Brook, eight miles from Montpelier, Vt., with three sluices and seventy-five men constantly at work. The yield in gold is about five cents a bushel; the Nevada hydraulic mines make two mills to the bushel pay.

The visit of the representatives of the several commercial bodies of the United States to the Centennial Exposition next Thursday, promises to be one of universal interest. Representatives will be present, it is expected, from nearly all the commercial exchanges throughout the Union.

California is becoming interpenetrated with railroads, and lands are becoming too valuable to lie idle in large tracts, or to be used for mere grazing purposes. Taking a hint from this fact, the princely landed proprietors are dividing up their immense possessions into farms of reasonable size, and offering them for sale.

The herring have turned tail upon Europe. All along our coast from Bay Chaleur, from the Gut of Canso, Chedabucto, Chignecto, Passamaquoddy and other delectable names down to Biddeford and Portland and the Isles of Shoals, the refugee herring are offering themselves a sacrifice to the devices of men.

There is a paper church near Berlin, Germany, which can seat nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The reliefs outside and statues within, the roof, ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all *papier mache*, rendered water proof by saturating in vitriol, lime-water, whey and white of eggs.

The Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty has forced upon the Government at Washington a question raised by Boston importers of West India sugar, as to whether under the favored nation clause, usually inserted in our foreign treaties, sugar should not be admitted from the Spanish islands and Santo Domingo duty free.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Valentine Baker is employed in the Bureau of the War Minister at Constantinople.

Accounts of the wreck of the steamer Dandenong off the Australian coast tell of one woman who refused to leave the sinking ship, chosing to stay and go down with her invalid husband and child.

The social scandal involving the name and family of Mr. Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister to Washington during the dark days of our rebellion, has been disproved, and the paper which first publish ed it has since apologized.

Even the Emperor of Brazil, that admirable man, couldn't resist the temptation of writing a book on America. The book is to be printed in Paris in Portuguese, and will be translated in English, French and German before the close of the year.

Three natives of India called recently at Balmoral and demanded an audience with their new Empress. They stated thay they had traveled all the way from the Punjaub to lay their grievances before the Queen, but they were denied the opportunity.

The old court house in Rappahannock, Va., in which John Waller, Robert Ware, John Shackleford and James Greenwood were, in 1774, arraigned for preaching the Gospel contrary to the law of the colony, is to be converted into a Baptist church.

The latest mammoth fortune in search of a claimant is that of Charles Robert O'Keefe, Victoria street, Allahabad, who died February 20. It amounts to $24,000,000. George Carrington and William Wigley, solicitors of Calcutta, advertise for heirs. O'Keefe's father, an Irishman, lived in London in 1803, and had four children.

Colonel Oscar A. Mack, Inspector of National Cemeteries, died at Moberly, Missouri, on Sunday night. Colonel Mack was on his return from New Mexico, whither he had gone for his health. He served with distinction during the late war, and was for the greater part of the war on staff-duty at camp on the staff of Major General George H. Thomas.

Colonel Bud Bates, of Laurel county, Kentucky, and his wife, who are probably the tallest married pair in the country, have just started on a tour through the South for the purpose of exhibiting themselves. The Colonel is seven feet eleven inches high and weighs [illegible] hundred pounds, and high and [illegible] four hundred pounds.

Joe Jefferson has been devoting himself, so far as his dramatic engagements will permit, to oil painting, and his talent is bearing fruit. An enthusiastic English admirer says he bids fair to become as famous in one department of art as in the other. Some of the greatest painters have passed high encomiums upon his works. It should be understood that his studies in oil have been of comparatively recent origin, although he has long had reputation for skill with the pencil.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always advertise merchants inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their abilities and of their experience *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic carrying up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They shall not handle any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, rejuvenates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Lingering Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you wants good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want sound sleep?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President,
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, T. S. Bakewell, Wm. M. Kennedy, John S. Ailworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bafley.

ADVERTISING Don't do any in any paper or papers, until you write it will cost you nothing and will surely save you money. Address, St. Louis Advertising Bureau Co., St. Louis, Mo.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH.	15.	MILES L. TRACY.
2.	HENRY DISSTON.	16.	S. W. STARKWEATHER
3.	C. J. HOFFMAN.	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL.
4.	CHAS. T. JONES.	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS.
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER.	19.	WILLIAM HAY.
6.	JOS. W. BARNARD.	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON.
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH.	21.	J. B. DONLEY.
8.	JACOB KNARR.	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL.
9.	JOHN B. WARFEL.	23.	WILLIAM NEIR.
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS.	24.	ANDREW B. BERGER.
11.	ARIO PARDEE.	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
12.	LEWIS PUGH.	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN.
13.	E. S. SILLIMAN.	27.	W. W. WILBUR.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER.		

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS

THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
International Exhibition.

Visitors

are cordially invited to call on the famous House of

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,

S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN

CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS,
FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.

Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds.

American Department.

CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made to order.

SILVERWARE.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.

MWS

JOHN WISEMAN.....GEO. L. McGILL.

WISEMAN & McGILL,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MOLASSES, SYRUPS and HONEY,

NO. 111 SOUTH WATER STREET,

(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,

(Late John Thornley's,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,

503 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

$3,250.40

Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for

$700.

And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.

A Printed List,

Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

REWARD!!

The undersigned, Commissioners of the County of Allegheny, do hereby offer a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of the

MURDERER OF PETER HUGHES,

the said murder having been committed on the 19th day of September, 1876, a. Walker's Mills, in the County of Allegheny.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
JAMES IRVIN.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1876.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

Every Departm Every Arti

THERE IS TO BE HAD AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Good Black Waterproofs,

At 50c and upwards, and all colors, Green, Blue, Brown and Barred and Plaid.

Plain and Barred Ladies' Cloths,

At the lowest prices.

At 10 and 12½c. Good Heavy,

Barred Shirting Flannels.

At 18½c, an extra Heavy Wool Barred Flannel.

At 12½c, a special bargain in

Blue Twilled Flannel.

At 16c, very heavy Blue-Gray Trilled Flannel, very slightly imperfect, worth a great deal more.

At 8, 10 and 12½c, new and desirable line of

Dress Goods.

At 12½, 15 and 18½c, newest styles in

Best Tycoon Repps,

Special good bargains.

A full and choice assortment of

New Scotch and French Plaids.

Particular attention is request d to the superior value offered in

Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

Prices a Little Less than Usual, at

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Kid Gloves!

Kid Gloves!

We have just received a large invoice of

TWO-BUTTON KIDGLOVES.

COLORS,
SEAL BROWN,
MODE, AND
SLATE ONLY.

Price, $1 25

Warranted equal to the best $2 Kid Glove in the market.

James Caldwell & Co.

115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City.

CENTENNIAL HOTELS.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL,

FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.

FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.

A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.

A. BOELOFS, Proprietor.

Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.

THE UNION HOTEL,

1314 Arch St., Philadelphia.

THE SMEDLEY HOUSE

1227 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Two first-class Hotels under one management Location central and pleasant. Terms reasonable THOS. M. WEBB, J. MURRAY WEBB, Proprietor. Superintendent.

Prices at Smedley House, $2 00 to $2 50 per day at Union Hotel, $2 00 per day.

THE HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION,

OFFICE: 721 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

G. H. HAZELTON, President. J. H. SMITH, Secretary.

This Association has been formed for the purpose of making available to strangers during the Centennial year the vast resources of time and money in the Hotel and Boarding-House accommodations of the City.

It is in co-operation with 43 Hotels and 1,500 Boarding Houses, having a capacity of 45,000 guests; the number daily increasing.

The 29 city agencies connected with the central office by telegraph and telephone, are known in any part of the City.

Where vacancies exist in any part of the City.

It has its own messengers, through the District Telegraph Company, Messengers to show strangers to their lodgings.

It will furnish good accommodation from $1 50 to $2 00 per day; first class from $2 00 to $3 00 per day.

FMW

Centennial Visitors

will save time, money, trouble and risk by taking

ROOMS AND FIRST CLASS BOARD

for $1 to $1 50 a day, according to room, at the private residence of R. C. WHEELER,

649 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.

Free Bath, Spring Beds, Gas, and all home conveniences. Healthy location, convenient to Exposition and all places of interest.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 24, 1876.

Steadiness was the most prominent characteristic of business among the banks to-day, and the leading features of moderate activity, abundant funds and generally satisfactory business were repeated as previously reported. The slight flurry of excitement produced by the European war news has entirely passed away, and business generally is proceeding of the belief that such a war will probably be averted. While such an event would doubtless have affected our interests favorably, the progress of affairs without that aid, though rather dilatory, is sufficiently certain as to cause general satisfaction. The accumulations of idle funds made during the summer season are slowly but steadily decreasing, the character of the offerings at discount boards has undergone considerable improvement, and rates have improved so that the business of the banks is moderately remunerative. The improvement in the discount business, however, is chiefly in the character and volume of the discount lines of the banks, the difference between the present and three months ago being that they are now finding safe employment for a good share of their funds at fair rates, while then they found poor employment at rather low rates. The banks, at any rate, are well pleased with their patronage, and the substantial change for the better enjoyed during the greater portion of the present month. We continue to report regular rates at 6@10 per cent., with exceptionally good paper or loans on collateral securities occasionally going lower, and on call loans on stocks and securities there is not very much news of importance outside of a few scattering transactions in securities of the highest character. Investors are disposed to be quite cautious about the manner in which they employ their surplus funds. Their first choice is always made from the regular dividend-paying shares, and next to these such stocks as can show that they have earned or are earning the money to divide, although in order to strengthen their financial position the dividend period may be for a time postponed. Capitalists are especially chary of those companies that have a large floating debt. If these tests are applied to the stock list, any one may judge what stocks have in them the elements of solid improvement or the reverse. In the shares dealt in here most of the business done is of a private character. We note transactions in Philadelphia in Allegheny Valley Railroad income 7's at 45. During last week there was a fractional improvement in Pennsylvania Railroad stocks and bonds and in Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo stock.

—Not very much change is reported in the condition of money markets elsewhere. The Philadelphia money market is reported somewhat unsettled, gold being quite feverish, and all classes of investments more or less disturbed. The *Times* money article says: "This feeling is likely to be intensified if war should actually break out. Money, however, is abundant and rates are easy to first-class borrowers, being 4@5 per cent. on call, with prime collaterals, and 6@7 per cent. discount for commercial paper of the best grades. The importation of specie continues to a limited extent, but at the present rates of sterling there cannot be much profit in the operation." The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says: "The country orders for currency have begun to fall off, and are considerably below the average of last week. This change in the current is variously explained as due to the fact that the amount of wheat in the country is much less than has been supposed, and as due to a certain movement to hold the crop back to realize the higher prices that would rule if hostilities were to break out on the other side. There is a steady demand from the country for rediscounts. The general supply of paper at the banks has become better, and the usual report is now that discount lines are well maintained." Speaking of the money market in New York last week the *Herald* says: "The prevailing tendency of money during the week was in favor of easy rates, and the bulk of business was done at 3 and 2 per cent. In the brief war excitement, however, that disturbed the market on Wednesday, the price was advanced to 7 per cent. At the close the rates were 1½ per cent. The banks and trust companies are making loans at 5 per cent. Commercial paper of first class is scarce and figures are higher. We quote sixty to ninety day prime dry goods bills receivable at 4½@6½ per cent. Four months' acceptances are good, and good single names 6@8. Grocery paper is in good demand at 5@6 per cent. for four months' notes, and 4½@5½ for sixty day Cuba and other acceptances. Single names is held at 6@8. Prime ex charges were higher in the early part of the week, but lower toward the close, when there was an increase in the supply of commercial bills." The discount quotations current in the chief Continental cities were as follows at last advices:

	Bank rate.	Open Market.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Paris	3	2½
Berlin	3½	3½
Frankfort		3½
Hamburg		3½
Amsterdam	3	2½
Brussels	3½	3
Vienna	4½	4½
St. Petersburg	5	5

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 24, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118	118¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	113¾	113¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, registered	112	112	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	115	115	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	113½	113½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	116	116	....	....	....
10-40's	110½	110½	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	110½	110½	....	....	....
Currency 6's	124	124	....	....	....
New 5's	103½	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	74	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Quick's Reese	14	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Adams Express	100	....	....	110	....
Wells-Fargo Express	83½	....	....	....	....
American Express	61	....	....	....	....
United States Ex	61	....	....	....	....
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Erie	11¾	....	....	....	11¾
Michigan Central	48¾	....	....	....	49
Michigan Southern	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Illinois Central	94	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	89	....	....	....	89
Chicago & Northwest	42¾	....	....	....	42¾
Do. preferred	62¾	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	102¾	....	....	....	102½
St. Paul common	28¾	....	....	....	28¾
Do. preferred	50¾	....	....	....	....
Wabash, common	6¾	....	....	....	6¾
Fort Wayne	101	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	11¾	....	....	....	11¾
Union Pacific	63	....	....	....	62½
Harlem	139	....	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	....	....	....	36½
Hannibal & St. Jos	....	....	....	....	16
Iron Mountain	15¾	....	....	....	15¾
Co., C. & I. C	4¾	....	....	....	4¾
Del., Lack. & Wes	95	....	....	....	95
Missouri 6's	108	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48¼	48¾	....
Reading	24¾	24¾	....
United Cos. of N. J	136½	136¾	....
Phila. Wilm. & Balto	49	49¼	....
Lehigh Valley	49	49¼	....
Central Transportation	32¼	35½	....
Empire Transportation	47¾	....	....
P. C. & St. L. mort. b'ds	82	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Money closed at 2¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts, $1,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $10,000. Clearings $25,000,000. Sterling steady at 484½.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 109¾@109¾. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. Loans to-day made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet. The stock market to-day showed strength, activity and confidence on the part of buyers, and an improved feeling generally. Prices were irregular from the opening until noon, but after midday the temper of speculation was strong and prices advanced sharply in many instances, especially in some of the trunk line shares. At times dealings were characterized by much buoyancy, and the highest prices of the day were generally current. In closing sales the improvement ranging from ¼@2¾ per cent from the opening quotations. The continued advance in stocks is due to a belief that the railroad war will soon be settled, as well as to a growing conviction that prices at the Stock Exchange will go still higher in sympathy with the improvement in the outside situation and prospects of an active grain traffic by the roads during the latter months. Among the railways Lake Shore and Michigan Central were the leading features and an active business was transacted in both stocks, Lake Shore advanced from 61¾ to 62¾ and closed at 62¾; Michigan Central rose from 48¾ to 49, and left off at the highest point; New York Central advanced to 104½, Erie to 11¾, Rock Island to 102¾, Northwestern common to 42¾, preferred to 63, St. Paul common to 28¾, preferred to 50¾, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis to 89, Delaware and Hudson Canal to 93½, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 75¾ and New Jersey Central to 93¾. In miscellaneous shares Western Union was prominent, and rose from 73½ to 75. Pacific Mail was firm at 25@25¼. Some of the commission brokers report increasing orders from outside parties to buy stocks, which indicate more confidence in the sales on the part of investors. Sales to-day include 105,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwestern, 9,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Erie, 30,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Wabash, 12,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 New Jersey Central and 10,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
West'n Union Tel	73¾	New Jersey Cent	39¾
Quicksilver	14	Rock Island	102½
Do. preferred	17	St. Paul	28¾
Pacific Mail	25¼	Do. preferred	49¾
Marifosa	6	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Do. preferred	9	Do. preferred	9
Adams Express	100	Ft. Wayne	101
Wells, Farg'o Exp	85¼	Terre Haute	5¼
American Express	61	Do. preferred	16
United States Ex	61	Chicago & Alton	90
New York Central	105	Do. preferred	120
Erie	11¾	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Do. preferred	26	Illinois Central	94
Harlem	139	Delaware & Lack	78¾
Hud'n River	120	Missouri Pacific	2¾
Michigan Central	48¾	Atlantic & P. pref	2
Panama	122½	Indiana Central	4
Lake Shore	62¾	Burl'g'n & Quincy	115¾
Illinois Central	93¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	15¾
Cleve. and Pitts	89	Union Pac. stock	62¾
North'western	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	63¾	Do. land grants	100¾
C., C., & I	4¾	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	New 5's	114¾
5-20's, 1865	113	New 4½'s	110½
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, registered	110½
5-20's, 1867	115¼	10-40's, coupons	115¼
5-20's, 1868	116¼	Currency 6's	124

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, new	28
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, old	28		

LONDON, October 24, 5 P. M.—Consols 94¾ for United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103; do 1867, 106; 10-40's, 105; new 5's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 10¾; preferred 18.

PARIS, October 24.—Rentes 104 francs 65 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 24.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—Gold 109¾@110¼. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 5.20.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 24, 1876.

A steady and even movement continued in nearly all departments of wholesale traffic today, and commercial affairs showed no features of a new or surprising character. Values retained all the leading characteristics previously rated, except in the case of petroleum, which showed some weakness, and fell off slightly from the opening rates.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,574	Apples, bbls	381
Corn, bus	2,800	Cheese, lbs	700
Wheat, bus	2,300	Butter, lbs	50
Barley, bus	2,709	Potatoes, bus	2,415
Oats, bus	3,120	Hay, bales	215

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is steady and moderately active, with the receipts at elevator considerably larger. Wheat is firm and in fair milling demand. We quote choice red winter at $1 22@1 25; amber do $1 25@1 28; white $1 28@1 32. Corn has been arriving in fair volume but continues steady. We quote shelled at 56@56c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high-mixed; 55@56c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 50@57c for prime yellow; 53@55c for mixed. Oats were easy, with liberal supplies and a modified demand. We quote prime white at 39@39c per bushel; mixed 36@37c. Rye is firm and in a fair demand at 70@75c. Barley is moderately active with liberal receipts. We quote at 90@$1 10 for good to prime spring. Job lots are more in demand at advance.

FLOUR—The market continues active and firm. Local millers quote their whole sales rates as follows: No. 1 extra white flour $7 25 ₰ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 75; prime red wheat flour $8 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of leading dealers for standard brands of flours are quoted as follows: Choice Pearls or white wheat flour $8 50@9 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; family extras $5 50@6 00; Pittsburgh patents $7 00@7 50; Graham flour $5 50@5 75; cornmeal 20c ₰ bushel; oatmeal $4 00 ₰ barrel; buckwheat flour $4 00@4 50 ₰ barrel.

HAY—The market is steady and tolerably active. We quote choice timothy from country wagons at $20 00@$16 00 per ton. Baled hides on track at $12 00@$14 00 ₰ ton.

MILL FEED—The feeling is steady and unchanged. We quote bran at $11 50@$12 00 ₰ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $15 00@$17 00; middling $20 00@$21 00; chopped feed $20 00@$22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There continues to be a slack feeling in this market, and prices are unchanged at the former low range. We quote at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair trade with a rather light supply and unchanged prices, viz: prime white navy $1 15@1 25 ₰ bushel.

BROOM CORN—The supply is liberal and prices continue nominal and easy. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work 3@5c; self-working hurl and good tipped 3@5c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 2½ per cent off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The feeling is easy and prices are unchanged. Supplies are liberal of all grades and especially of common to medium qualities. We quote prime to choice solid packed 18@20c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy 16@18c; fair to good 12@15c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is offering quite freely with a moderate demand. We quote at $3 50@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Receipts are liberal with the market quite active and firm, both in round lots and to the retail trade. We quote prime September Ohio factory at 13½@13½c in round lots; jobbing at 14@14½c. New York factory sells at 14c in round lots; 14½@15c in a jobbing way. Western reserve 20c. Limburger 13½@14c. Edam and Swiss, in imports, 21c.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply with a moderate demand. Prices range at $10 00@11 00 ₰ barrel.

EGGS—Continues in liberal supply and prices are easy but unchanged. We quote at $8 00@11 00 ₰ barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and prices are easy. We quote dried apples at 5@6c per lb; dried peaches 12@12c.

EGGS—The market is quite firm with receipts more liberal. We quote strictly fresh at 27@28c per dozen; packed 24@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities in proportion.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade; demand for new California at 22@23c ₰ lb; domestic 20@22c.

POULTRY—Is in fair demand. We quote chickens by the coop at 40@50c ₰ pair.

POTATOES—Receipts continue large and prices are rather easier, though quotations are unchanged at 75@90c per bushel for prime peachblows on track; 70@75c per bushel from store. Jersey sweets $3 00@3 25 per barrel; Baltimores $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—The market is easy and rather quiet, the season being about over. Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel. Cloverseed is quiet and easy at $7 50@8 00 ₰ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@20c ₰ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city makes.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off. We quote at $2 00@2 25 per bbl.

Provisions.

There is a fair demand for the principal staples with prices steady and unchanged. Receipts are increasing somewhat but are not much above the average.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: shoulders 5½c ₰ pound; short ribs sides 10½c; clear sides 11c.

LARD—Crude Mackerel—Lards were unchanged at 11c ₰ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and quote sugar-cured at 14c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½@10c. Dried beef, unchanged, was firm at 10c. Beef tongues, $7 00 ₰ dozen, or equivalent at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard at tierces 11½c ₰ lb; in half barrels 12c ₰ lb; in buckets 12½c ₰ lb; in 5-lb cadies 14c ₰ lb; in 3-lb pails 14½c ₰ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₰ lb; in 5-lb pails 15½c ₰ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11¾@12c.

LARD OIL—The market is unchanged. We quote extra at 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ₰ gallon; No. 2 at 62c; strictly winter-strained oil is worth 5c advance on these figures; miners' oil, white winter, 62c; yellow winter 57@58c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 50 ₰ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 9@9½c ₰ lb; country do 7½@8c ₰ lb; rough 5½@6c ₰ lb.

The Chicago *Commercial Bulletin* contains the following about the "pro.ress of pork packing:"

The receipts of hogs during the week just closed show a moderate falling off, as compared with the arrivals of the previous two or three weeks. Prices have been moderately well maintained, especially on desirable packing grades—due to the fact that the receipts were barely sufficient to meet the wants of packers and shippers. The weather during the latter part of the week was quite favorable for active packing operations, and manufacturers curtailed their business to some extent. The demand for product for immediate delivery was not quite so urgent, while the margin of profit between the value of hogs and the manufactured articles appeared to be growing smaller, and discounting the markets for future delivery had a discouraging outlook, in view of the unsettled state of affairs in Europe. The quality of the hogs arriving was reported as not quite so good and packers experienced less difficulty in obtaining desirable lighter averages of meats. At other points packing is progressing favorably, and these houses which confine their business to winter slaughtering are making preparations to commence operations as soon as cold weather sets in. Should war be waged in Europe, packing operations will be stimulated greatly, and the bulk of the manufacture restricted more or less to foreign cuts of pork and meats.

The packing to date reaches about 1,150,000 hogs, against 700,000 to date last year, and a total packing of 728,281 hogs during the summer of 1876. The packing at Cedar Rapids to date is 106,574 hogs, against 66,954 hogs to date last year.

Groceries.

The demand continues moderate and the aggregate volume of trade in the grocery line is about an average. Prices show no marked alteration and the general aspect of the market is unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₰ lb.	Sugars.	₰ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10¾@11 c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	10¾@10¾c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	10¼@10¾c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	9¾@ 9¾c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	Yellow prime	9¾@ 9¾c
JAVA	30 c	Franklin, B	10¾@10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Granulated	10¾@10¾c
20 grades do	24@25½c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	25½@25½c	Granulated	10¾c
Java, in papers	31 c	*Molasses.*	₰ gall
Java, in bulk	30½c	Str'y ch. N. O	65c
Teas.		Prime	57@60c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Good	53@60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	35c@ 85	Ex. white drips	61@65c
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy Oolong	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	25c@ 75	Irish soap, ₰ box	4 20
Rice.		S. S. soap, ₰ box	5 75
Choice Carlin	6¼@7 c	Babbitt's best, ₰ lb	6 75
Patna	7 c	Gold do	6 25
Rangoon	7 c	Extra yellow do	5 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₰ lb	6 25
Starch.	₰ lb	Hercan assorted do	6¾c
Pearl	6¼@7 c	California, ₰ box	4 50
Silver gloss	6¾c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7½@10¼c	Bi-carb, in kegs	6¾@7c
Spices (whole).		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Cloves	15 c	Bi-carb, in 1-lb papers	6½c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	13@15 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	85@$1 15	Hearline	13@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—We have no change to record in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales regular. The card rates are:

Per bbl.	Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess—mackerel	$25 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00
Extra No. 2 large	12 00
No. 2 medium	11 50
Large No. 3	11 00
No. 3 medium	10 00
Whitefish, h'bbls	5 00
Lake Trout, do	4 50
Round herring	4 00
Split Labrador do	7 50
Lake Herring, h'bbls	3 50
Lake Herring, do, ½	2 00
Lge Georges cod-fish, ₰ lb	6
Pollock, ₰ lb	3½
Medium Georges	5½
Halibut, ₰ lb	12½
No. 1 Herring, ₰ box	50
Scaled herring do	40

FRUITS AND FRUITERS—There is a moderate demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand 22c. Union bags 24c; American A'Arbic 23c; California A's 33c; California main bags 9c; Englis do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushels 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Kilmordinny 2 bushel 26c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ cans $1 50 ₰ dozen; ½ ₰ cans $2 00; 1 ₰ can $5 50; 5 ₰ cans $25 00; 10 ₰ cans $50 00. Market steady and demand good.

FRUITS—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	6	5 inches wide	8
1½ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	8
2 inches wide	14	6 inches wide	8
2½ inches wide	21	7 inches wide	7
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	7
3½ inches wide	36	9 inches wide	7
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	7
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	7

Discount 15 to 50 per cent, as to size and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at the prices previously reported. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agent:

No. 1 hurl	$1 80
No. 2 hurl	1 70
No. 3 hurl	1 60
No. 4 hurl	2 00
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 3 sweep	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	4 00
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 50
No. 4 fancy parlor	5 00
Hotel extra (warehouse)	2 75@3 00
Mexican (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 8, 8 and 10 inch	2 00@2 50
Toy broom	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 25

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade continues steady and rather more satisfactory. The call is rather of good quality is scarce and firm, with an advance in prices fast and an upward tendency in this market. Hides are steady with light trade. Quotations are as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	30@	33
Oak sole, city	27@	30
Red sole, B. A. heavy and mid	27@	29
Red sole, B. A. heavy extra	30@	32
Red sole, good dgd	24@	26
Oak, rough	24@	26
Harness, city oak	30@	32
Harness, country	28@	32
Harness, No. 2 and common	24@	26
Collar, oak sides, ₰ doz	31 00@35	00
Fair skirting	30@	32
Fair bridle, ₰ doz	54 00@60	00
Belt leather	32@	41
Finished calf	90@$1	10
Finished upper, ₰ foot	18@	20
Finished kips	50@	56

Hides.

Green salted cows	6¼@	7
Green salted steers, light	7¼@	8
Green salted steers, heavy	6¼@	7
Green salted calf	9	@11
Green butcher cows		6
Green butcher steers, light		6
Green butcher steers, heavy		7
Green butcher calf		9

HEMP—The demand is active at $150 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; mineral sperm oil, No. 1, 70c; mixed light, 150 degrees fire test, 50c; carbon, 10 degrees fire test, 40c; extra engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 30c; West Virginia, 25 degrees gravity, 25c; do 27 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 30@32c; carbon oil, No. 1, 12c; oil, No. 2, 15c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 14@15c; residuum (pure), $1 00; straight refined coal oil, 25@35c; axle grease, ₰ gross, $12 00; boiling linseed, 5 points, 70; linseed, raw, 65; whale oil, 55 cents cost oil, for tanners, 35c; sperm oil, for tanners, 45@50c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2½@2½c ₰ lb; and woolen 5@6c.

STOVE POLISH—Is in good demand at $2 00 ₰ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote jobbing prices as follows: No. 1, $1 20 ₰ bbl; No. 2, $1 10; for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 220 lbs, $2 40 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₰ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₰ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₰ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₰ dozen	6 50
No. 1 three-hoop pails	2 00@2 10
No. 2 three-hoop pails	1 75
Washboards, patent, ₰ dozen	2 00@2 25
Washboards, ordinary, ₰ dozen	1 75
Clothes pins, round head, ₰ box	2

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, ₰ bunding medium, 2@2½c; double crown, ₰ bundle medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 5@6c ₰ ream; dry goods, 6@8c; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ₰ lb; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 7@8c; tea do, 9@10c; flour sacks (24-lbs), $35 00@40 00 ₰ 1,000; do (5-lbs), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 ₰), $1 80 ₰ 1,000; 2 ₰ do, $2 70; 5 ₰ do, $3 70; 10 ₰ do, $6 00; 15 ₰ do, ₰ 100, $9 50; 25 ₰ do, $9 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, October 24.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat unsettled but generally higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 12; No. 2 $1 12¼ cash; sales at $1 10¼@1 14 November; closed at $1 13¾ November; $1 15½ December; No. 3, 96c@$1 03¼; rejected 84@86c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 45¾c cash; 45¾c November. Rye steady and firm; 72½c cash; 73½c November. Barley and barley quiet and unchanged. Pork strong and higher; old $16 00; new $15 50 cash; $16 00 October; $15 55@15 60 the year. Lard active, firm and higher; new $10 25@10 30 cash; 10½c October; 9½@9 52½c the year. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6½c. Whisky quiet at $1 10.

Later—Closing. Wheat was lower; $1 12½ November. Corn 45c. Oats unchanged. Pork and lard unchanged.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Flour more active but without decided change in quotations; 8,000 barrels. Rye flour steady at $4 40@5 10. Cornmeal quiet at $2 75@3 10. Wheat steady with a light demand; receipts 35,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 23; extra white Michigan $1 26 @1 28; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 12@1 13; No. 3 do, store, old, $1 07. Rye firm; Western 75@76c; State 86@92c. Corn without important change; receipts 141,000 bushels. Oats quiet; receipts 20,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 32@46c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 19½@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; prime 9¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Rosin firm. Turpentine dull at 35½c. Eggs—Western 22@25c. Pork steady at $16 50@16 90. Beef quiet and unchanged. Middles quiet at 10½@10½c. Lard dull at 9.70@9.80c. Butter firm; Western 15@20c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky nominally $1.04@1.06.

CINCINNATI, October 24.—Cotton dull and lower to sell at 10½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; red $1 15@1 25. Corn steady at 47@48c. Oats dull and unchanged at 30@32c. Rye quiet at 68@69c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork steady; jobbing demand but at lower rates—$16 25. Lard quiet; steam 10c; new 9½c bid; 9¾c asked; kettle 10½@10¾c. Bulk meats dull; 6½@6¾c for shoulders; 8½c. Bacon unsettled at 7½@8¾c for shoulders; 10½c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 11. Butter dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Flour steady; superfine $3 37½@3 50; extra $4 25@4 75; Minnesot family $5 50@6 00. Wheat dull; amber $1 35@1 35. Rye 66@67c. Corn steady; yellow 55@56c; mixed 50c. Oats steady; No. 2 white at 40@40c. Barley $1 02@1 04. Whisky steady at $1 14. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extras 34@35c; do first 32@33c; Western extras 27@28c; do firsts 25@26c. Cheese nominal; State factory 12@13c; do prime 10½c. Eggs steady; Western fresh 27@28c.

BALTIMORE, October 24.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Western red $1 36; No. 3 do $1 25. Corn firm; mixed 57½c. Oats steady; Western mixed 37@38c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 05½.

TOLEDO, October 24.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 Wabash $1 24; No. 1 white Michigan $1 26; amber Michigan, spot and seller November, $1 22½; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 25. Corn dull; high mixed 49½c; low mixed 48c; no grade 47½c; damaged 46c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 35c; rejected 29c.

MILWAUKEE, October 24.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat opened unsettled, closing lower; No. 1, $1 19; No. 2, $1 15¾; No. 3, $1 06¾. Corn higher; No. 2, 49c. Oats dull and easier; No. 2, 32c. Rye higher; No. 1, 62½@63c. Barley quiet and firm; No. 2 spring 86c; No. 3, 80c.

LIVERPOOL, October 24.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat, spring, winter, average 9s 4½@9s 7d; do club 9s 7d@9s; red Western 9s 4½@9s 5½d. Corn, old, No. 2, 35c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 14@15c; residuum (pure), $1 00; straight refined coal oil, 25@35c; axle grease, ₰ gross, $12 00; boiling linseed, 5 points, 70; linseed, raw, 65; whale oil, 55 cents cost oil, for tanners, 35c; sperm oil, for tanners, 45@50c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2½@2½c ₰ lb; and woolen 5@6c.

STOVE POLISH—Is in good demand at $2 00 ₰ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote jobbing prices as follows: No. 1, $1 20 ₰ bbl; No. 2, $1 10; for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 220 lbs, $2 40 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₰ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₰ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₰ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₰ dozen	6 50
No. 1 three-hoop pails	2 00@2 10
No. 2 three-hoop pails	1 75
Washboards, patent, ₰ dozen	2 00@2 25
Washboards, ordinary, ₰ dozen	1 75
Clothes pins, round head, ₰ box	2

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, ₰ bunding medium, 2@2½c; double crown, ₰ bundle medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 5@6c ₰ ream; dry goods, 6@8c; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ₰ lb; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 7@8c; tea do, 9@10c; flour sacks (24-lbs), $35 00@40 00 ₰ 1,000; do (5-lbs), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 ₰), $1 80 ₰ 1,000; 2 ₰ do, $2 70; 5 ₰ do, $3 70; 10 ₰ do, $6 00; 15 ₰ do, ₰ 100, $9 50; 25 ₰ do, $9 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, October 24.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat unsettled but generally higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 12; No. 2 $1 12¼ cash; sales at $1 10¼@1 14 November; closed at $1 13¾ November; $1 15½ December; No. 3, 96c@$1 03¼; rejected 84@86c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 45¾c cash

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 24, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				WIND —		
7 A.M.	29.743	44	87	S. W.	7 m'ls	Fair.
2 P.M.	29.725	51	67	S. W.	12 m'ls	Lt. rain
9 P.M.	29.725	45	84	W.	8 m'ls	Fair.

Mean barometer.....29.705 Highest thermom. 57
Mean thermom.....47 Lowest thermom.. 43.5

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
October 24, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther.	Rain'l in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo	30.03	54	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.94	46	..	Fair.
Davenport	29.91	41	..	Cloudy.
Denver	30.09	46	..	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.89	42	..	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.00	39	..	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.09	45	..	Clear.
Louisville	29.92	49	..	Clear.
Memphis	30.07	55	..	Clear.
Nashville	29.98	49	..	Clear.
Omaha	30.07	41	..	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.75	46	.13	Cloudy.
Portland, Org.	29.78	54	..	Foggy.
Salt Lake	30.03	51	..	Clear.
San Diego	29.94	61	..	Clear.
San Francisco	29.86	54	..	Fair.
Santa Fe	29.90	42	..	Clear.
Shreveport	30.12	62	..	Clear.
St. Louis	30.04	48	..	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.11	56	..	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.10	45	..	Clear.
Dodge City	29.68	53	..	Clear.

Suit for Slander.

Mary Lally yesterday entered suit for $500 damages, in the Common Pleas No. 1, against Melissa Smith, the latter being charged with having defamed affiant's character to that extent.

Shoe Store Robbed.

The boot and shoe establishment of J. M. Briner, of California, Washington county, Pa., was broken into Monday night and robbed of goods to the amount of $150. No clue to the thief.

Suspicious.

Officer Brinker, of Allegheny, about three o'clock yesterday morning, observed Charles Mayer going along McClure avenue, Ninth ward, carrying a valise, and arrested him as a suspicious character. At the lockup the valise was opened and found to contain three bottles of wine, a box of cigars and some pretzels. The prisoner was locked up for a hearing.

The prisoner had a hearing last evening and was sent to the Workhouse for six months for vagrancy.

Relief for the Sufferers

Mr. Joseph Laurent, Treasurer of the Citizen's Relief Committee, reports the following contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the Zug mill disaster:

Previously reported	$3,490 68
Porter, Bell & Co	20 00
Porter, Bell & Co. employees	30 50
Atwood & McCaffrey	25 00
James Marshall & Co	50 00
Robert Bell	20 00
Chas. T. Neale (collector)	413 50
Thos. Wightman & Co	20 00
Pitts. Forge and Iron Co	20 00
Pitts. Forge and Iron Co. employees	9 00
Thos. Bell	5 00
Pitts. Manuf'g Co	50 00
Sleman, Parr & Co	50 00
C. Woods (collector)	55 35
	$4,295 06

Fell Among Thieves.

Thomas Bryce, a colored man hailing from Mercer, was before Mayor McCarthy yesterday morning for drunkenness. After paying the usual fine he announced that he had been robbed of $140, which had been in a belt about his waist. His story was that he fell in with a colored man early on Monday afternoon and the two started out to see the sights. About dusk his conductor took him into a place where some men and women were playing cards. He began drinking and only remembers being dragged up a pair of stairs into the street, until he found himself in the station house. He could not tell the locality of the place where he had been robbed, but the detective officers by discovering where he was when arrested led him to a cellar near Pablo Hall, where one Charles McClure was pointed out as one of the persons who had been playing cards. McClure was taken in custody, and an information has been made against him for larceny. He acknowledged seeing Bryce on Monday night, but denies having had anything to do with taking the money. He is held for a hearing.

Theories Regarding Boiler Explosions

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The theory advanced to explain the Zug explosion, by F. D. Bowen, does not appear very satisfactory. He supposes the boilers were empty, and a full head of cold water was turned on, which, after several minutes, occasioned the explosion by generating more steam than could escape; and as an explanation referred to the phenomena which take place when fresh water is thrown on red hot iron, and stated that precisely the same phenomena took place in the boilers at Zug's mills, before the explosion occurred. Almost every one is aware, how quickly a teakettle or other similar vessel can be burned, by throwing cold water into it, and yet no one would attribute the cause of burning to a surplus of steam, much less would it be admitted that steam is the agent in cracking a hot stove lid when cold water is poured upon it. Now upon the same principle, if said boilers were empty and very hot (which they must have been), the explosion would have taken place immediately after the water was turned on. When cold water comes in contact with hot iron, it is very immediately converted into steam, but assumes a globular form, distributing itself in various directions, partaking in some respects in the nature of an electrical shock. C.

"Rebel Debt" and "Southern War Claims."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Hon. Alexander G. Cochran has published a card in your issue of 21th October, in which he *promises* that no "rebel debt" will be made to pay "Southern war claims," and in which he *promises* if elected, to oppose any measure looking toward the payment of that "debt."

Now there are two prominent national issues in this canvass which concern the people of the country deeply, namely Southern claims and the tariff duties. A solid Southern representation in the House of Representatives means 106 votes in favor of southern claims and free trade. The membership of the House numbers 292. A majority is 147. Consequently it only requires 41 northern Democratic representatives in connection with the representation from the South to give the Democrats control of the House. Questions of a national character are determined by party caucus. One selection of a Speaker is thus agreed upon. Suppose Ben Hill, of Georgia, whom by the way Mr. Cochran highly eulogized in a recent speech at Sewickley, should be selected by a Democratic caucus for Speaker and elected to that responsible position in the Democratic House. He would appoint a Democratic Committee on Ways and Means and a Democratic Committee on Claims. The former of these committees would report a free trade bill, and the latter general and divers bills reimbursing "citizens of the United States who sustained losses during the war." According to Mr. Cochran there would be dissension in the Democratic camp in regard to these measures. A caucus would be convened. Would Mr. Cochran bolt the action of the caucus?

Recall his action at St. Louis, when under the sovereign will of the Democracy, the resolutions of the platform were taken up *seriatim*. That one which denounces the protection of the manufacturers and workingmen of the country, was put to a vote; Mr. Cochran was in his seat as a member of the convention. Did he vote against it? Not at all, but for it so far as the records and reports of the proceedings of the convention show, and it was declared unanimously passed by the President of the Convention.

Recall the pledges of George M. Dallas in 1844. He like Cochran and Hopkins, claimed to be a protective tariff man. He was the equal candidate of either Messrs. Hopkins or Cochran. He had the opportunity of giving the casting vote upon the question as to whether the protective tariff of 1842 should continue or the revenue tariff of 1846 should take its place. He was safely in his seat as Vice President, but subject to the influences which the Democratic party knows so well how to exert. At the supreme moment he faltered and gave his vote against his pledges and his country.

Can more be expected of Cochran and Hopkins?

AN OUT AND OUT REPUBLICAN.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

An address to the Republicans of this locality is to be delivered by Hon. Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, next Saturday evening. Charles S. Fetterman, Esq., Chairman of the Republican County Committee, is in receipt of a telegram conveying the information. Mr. Harrison is an excellent speaker and deserves a rousing audience.

The captains of the various South Side Republican marching clubs, met on Monday evening to perfect arrangements for a grand torchlight demonstration in the upper district. The selection of a Grand Marshal was postponed until the next meeting.

R. Stockett Matthews, the eloquent Marylander, is coming to Pittsburgh.

SPRINGDALE TOWNSHIP.

The Republican voters of Springdale township turned out *en masse* at Springdale last evening to hear a discussion of the issues involved in the present political contest. Elias Aiter, Esq., was called on to preside, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were elected. Able and convincing addresses were delivered by A. M. Brown and John S. Lamble, Esqs., which were attentively listened to and enthusiastically applauded by the large crowd. Everything is lovely in Springdale township.

CALL FOR CITIZENS' MASS MEETING.

At Academy of Music, on Thursday Evening, October 26th.

The citizens generally of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity who are in favor of the success, at the approaching election, of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and for Congress, and the State Legislature, are invited to meet on Thursday evening, 26th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Academy of Music, to give public expression to their views on the great importance of continuing the ascendency of the Republican party and success of its candidates.

C. G. Hussey,
J. K. Morehead,
A. Garrison,
George A. Berry,
Joseph Dilworth,
B. L. Fahnestock,
J. J. Gillespie,
Robert Wood,
Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
Joseph Woodwell,
F. B. Laughlin,
Wm. Woodwell,
Joseph H. Woodwell,
Wm. Holmes,
W. Van Kirk,
Wm. J. Morris,
R. P. Wallace & Co.,
Wm. G. Price & Co.,
Hubert C. Schmertz & Co.,
G. G. Barnett,
D. Strain,
Frederick Kieselbach,
E. F. Jones,
H. Lahmlads,
John McGaffin,
James Harrison,
James Littell,
Dilworth Bros.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
Lindsay, Sterritt & Co.,
Vogt, Mahood & Co.,
Carter Bros. & Co.,
John A. Brown,
W. H. Kirkpatrick,
Curry & Metzgar,
T. Fullerton & Son,
Wm. B. Hays & Son,
R. & W. Jenkinson,
John B. Herron,
John Wilson & Son,
G. N. Hoffstot,
J. L. Dunseath & Co.,
Abdiel, McClure & Co.,
John I. Williams,
D. Dempsey,
Samuel R. Johnson,
E. G. Segebrock,
Brewer Scott,
John Brislin,
A. McFarlane Johnson,
Henry Ramsay,
John Stevens,
Thomas McElroy,
H. F. Gilson,
H. Wagner,
Richard Rehrig,
Jacob Souters,
Henry Doret,
G. W. Bender,
C. W. Scott,
John H. Flugal,
Frederick Kastner,
John Woods,
Thomas Fredrick,
Joseph Dorseiff,
W. M. Hersh,
Lewis Lukenbach,
Thomas J. May,
R. K. Ingram,
A. A. Robinson,
John B. Jones,
A. C. Montgomery,
C. Conrad,
William Digby, Sr.,
John Herron,
Peyton H. Taylor,
E. J. Cooper,
W. H. Mundell,
G. W. Jackson,
John Horn,
John C. Ahrich,
W. H. Gormly,
O. M. Edwards,
Norman Mack,
Laing & McKallip,
James Wood,
C. G. Campbell,
T. Brown,
T. Moseley,
Mich Rohan,
James McNeil,
James McKee,
Thomas McNeil,
William Johnston,
John McDonald,
Charles Smith,
Joseph Keuchle,
George Manchester,
Thomas McNeil, Sr.,
Alexander Black,
George A. Woods,
H. Lloyd, Jr.,
C. & F. Bower,
J. Divine,
Henry Bennell,
Joseph Leonard,
Richard Sloan,
A. B. Wood,
C. C. Dickey,
E. Wilhelm,
Samuel Cooke,
C. Fritchman,
C. M. Hilton,
O. H. Bateman,
Joseph T. Johnston,
James H. Welch,
Chess, Smythe & Co.,
Charles M. Fairman,
Wolfe, Howard & Co.,
D. D. Wood & Co.,
J. B. Canfield,
John O. Phillips,
C. C. Rhoads & Co.,
J. C. Gamble,
W. E. Frazer, Jr.,
James Watson,
J. B. Sneathen & Co.,
E. Follansbee,
James E. Cookson,
John Spencer,
John Grant,
John Russell,
Frank steen,
W. L. Watt,
George Malins,
James Girdwood,
Gordon McCrae,
Andrew Woods,
John Hamilton,
Conrad Breihaner,
Wm. Mullen,
Adam Wattel,
W. W. Black,
William Stewart,
Luke E. Leadbeater,
William J. Aber,
John Bradley,
G. S. Woodson,
D. D. Johnson,
H. J. Adams,
John McCartney,
Evan Reese,
M. V. B. Sallade,
John Shoaman,
John A. Brown,
Henry R. Earnest,
Frank Welsh,
Hiram Hill,
C. W. Batchelor, Jr.,
Charles M. Hooten,
Wm. J. Printer,
Mario H. Appleton,
Samuel Moody,
Frank Albert,
Samuel Kunkle,
W. D. Young,
Thomas Bingham,
John S. Rieger,
A. W. Cluney,
R. M. Gross,
H. G. Hoerner,
C. H. B. Rousson,
James Saint,
George M. Lewis,
Samuel Shobs,
John Robinson,
Wm. R. Donley,
C. C. Lewis,
J. J. Keil,
James Fleaty,
George Dickens,
J. J. Braurz,
John Fleming,
James Mack,
Joseph Barry,
N. Goehorn,
Wm. Ayers,
A. Ayers,
W. A. Shaer,
Wm. Peden,
N. G. Van Bonnhorst,
Chas. L. Fitzhugh,
C. Fohlenkamp,
G. A. Steiner,
H. Brownson,
Hermann Burland,
Thomas Henderson,
Thomas F. Jelly,
William Foster,
Jas. M. Bickam,
Morgan Z. Evans,
David Evans,
James Morgan,
Edward Badger,
Alex. Manahon,
Henz Moore,
Jas. Y. Irwin,
Chas. Sproul,
William Sproul,
James G. Stephens,
Wm. Foster,
John Montgomery,
J. D. Horner,
Alex. M. Hamilton,
Johnson, Clark & Co.,
Henry Lloyd,
B. F. Jones,
Josiah King,
John Anderson,
Philip Monzatz,
James K. Parker,
Andrew D. Armstrong,
John Roney,
James Colford,
Wm. Altsman,
W. H. Hays,
A. C. Robertson,
Thomas Anderson, Sr.,
William Emme,
Henry Peters,
Alfred Barras,
Thomas Armstrong,
James Kelly,
D. E. Francis,
John L. Moore,
John Porterfield,
Affsider & Bro.,
J. B. Chalmers,
David B. Oaks,
A. Chesnut & Co.,
Wm. McKee,
Thomas Bigham & Son,
Watt, Lang & Co.,
Peat, Fleming & Co.,
J. A. Graff & Son,
R. H. Moskamp & Co.,
Van Gorder & Shepard,
John G. Brant,
Seward Bros. & Co.,
John White, Jr., & Son,
Joseph White,
Laing & McKallip,
R. D. Elwood,
Roberts & Steele,
Wm. Hutchinson,
H. F. Lynch & Co.,
R. Henderson & Co.,
E. J. Lenard,
John Moyle,
John Bridmer,
John B. Caskey,
John D. Hieber,
Phillip Corver,
David Bigham,
C. W. Dauenmyer,
John Jenson,
Howard Low,
Wm. Gibson,
John Giles,
Edward Giles,
A. M. Keller,
Wm. Ketler,
Frank Ecuffro,
M. Longe,
W. Wonchar,
Winfield Scott,
W. Newmayer,
Alexander Bernes,
Wm. Donley,
C. Lewis,
J. J. Keil,
James Fleaty,
George Dickens,
J. J. Braurz,
John Fleming,
James Mack,
Joseph Barry,
N. Goehorn,
Wm. Ayers,
A. Ayers,
W. A. Shaer,
Wm. Peden,
N. G. Van Bonnhorst,
Chas. L. Fitzhugh,
C. Fohlenkamp,
G. A. Steiner,
H. Brownson,
Hermann Burland,
Thomas Henderson,
Thomas F. Jelly,
William Foster,
Jas. M. Bickam,
Morgan Z. Evans,
David Evans,
James Morgan,
Edward Badger,
Alex. Manahon,
Henz Moore,
Jas. Y. Irwin,
Chas. Sproul,
William Sproul,
James G. Stephens,
Wm. Foster,
James S. Dravo,
Nicholas Vevier,
G. N. Hoffstot,
Alex. Thek,
D. E. Bayard,
John F. Bayard,
W. W. Logue,
R. M. McClaran,
S. R. Richard,
Wm. Leech,
John Beecher,
Alex. Bates,
Wm. K. Hart,
J. G. Ream,
James Parker,
R. H. Negley,
P. Reinemeinder,
B. H. Stauffe,
W. S. Beck,
Hugh McDonald,
John Probert,
D. Borland,
R. W. Grant,
Robt. H. Marshall,
David Hunter,
J. L. Mandell,
Gottlieb Fred. Wills,
Michael Siegler,
Thomas Banning,
Geo. Alexander,
Jacob A. Kluham, Jr.,
S. T. Duff,
Samuel Duff,
Geo. Hammersley,
Henry B. Hays,
Charles A. Wolfe,
C. S. Devore,
M. W. Schoover,
John A. Wolfe,
L. L. Woods, Sr.,
Wm. H. Chaplin,
J. Sharp McDonald,
Hans E. Harris,
W. H. Wolf,
H. M. Richardson,
A. D. Johnston,
M. B. Chaplin,
David Hunter,
Morris J. Davis,
Thos. E. Wilson,
John Fetchment,
W. Hastings,
H. C. McFarland,
F. B. McConnell,
W. H. Denniston,
A. McRoberts,
W. M. Thorne,
E. Acker,
J. J. A. Dennison,
James C. Kuhn,
W. H. Riddle,
J. S. McClain,
John M. Chaplin,
M. W. McMillan,
Charles S. Graham,
John McD. Crossan,
A. W. Black,
E. Wilkins,
Samuel S. Wolf,
John Thek,
John Grey,
W. D. Williams,
Henry Johns,
Wm. Grey,
Wm. W. Evans,
Andrew Snow,
Thomas Smith,
John F. Leeth,
Jos. D. Jones,
Elnor Carson,
David W. Griffith,
John Watkins,
David D. Evans,
Henry Rees,
John M. Thomas,
Thomas Davis,
Rees Hopkins,
James Adair,
K. G. Hone,
Wm. D. West,
Samuel Wood,
F. M. Roberts,
T. S. Kirk,
T. A. Hunter,
John H. Aiker,
Job Lindsey,
J. S. Atkinson,
A. L. Wallace,
H. F. Weaver,
William J. Early,
James K. Gartner,
William McClung,
A. W. Ressiter,
Charles Ressiter,
John Brown,
T. J. McCurdy,
Carns & Shepard,
Charles C. Briggs,
Albert Slack,
Singer, Nimick & Co.,
Lauer, Orr & Shields,
Byers, McCullough & Co.,
Kay, McKnight & Co.,
Carnegie Bros & Co.,
Wm. J. Bryan,
R. J. scott,
D. L. Stataker,
Harry Bartlett,
W. K. Young,
James Crosbyrove,
H. W. Borntrayer,
T. Rotter,
W. H. Brown,
Phillip Kings,
Geory Bruning,
Adam Kerriff,
Samuel smith,
T. F. Davis,
Robert Royle,
David Morgan,
Wm. O. Hanlon,
Oliver B. Tritz,
Charles W. Cogan,
John Leadbeater,
T. W. Johnson,
Thomas Faulkner, Sr.,
Wm. Wisser,
John Wood,
Thomas Thomas,
W. Clark & Co.,
Edward Clark, Sr.,
John Mason,
J. Parke,
J. Gelen,
John Harrison,
S. Rawlins,
H. C. Barr,
Robert A. McCurdy,
William Wood,
James Rodgers,
Robert McClain,
Henry T. Jones,
T. Andrew & Co.,
Joseph Bucher,
Robert Hanna,
Charles Ferrels,
Wm. J. McGerke,
Samuel Knubs,
G. Murray,
J. C. Peithmuellers,
John Smith,
John Smith,
James McCall,
L. Price,
S. D. Brown,
Wm. Bell,
John Casson, Jr.
W. C. Fownes,
William Sims,
John Baker,
N. M. Clark,
Ford Teets,
G. W. Cooper,
Thomas Thomas,
Hervey Paddock,
William Wright,
Silas Maddocks,
D. Baker,
Joseph Billos,
Stephen Gliber,
William Hassell,
Presley N. Brown,
John Dolan,
R. H. Jones,
William D. Williams,
John Brawdy,
J. J. Clark.

A VISIT TO NORRISTOWN

From Philadelphia to Norristown on the Reading Railroad—Places of Historic Interest—Home of Governor Hartranft, &c.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A bright day is something to be enjoyed, after a season of cloudy weather. When bright days on the exceptions, we are sure to remember them. On such a day, we left Philadelphia, for the city of Norristown.

On the right, the country, through which the road passes is slightly undulating; on the left, is the Schuylkill river, with its deep blue waters moving so slowly as scarcely to make a ripple.

By the side of the river is a canal on which the boats drag their slow length along, contrasting, strangely, with the speedy locomotive at its side, whizzing over the country so rapidly. In these days of improvements, one would almost wonder this mode of conveyance should continue to be used. But the cheapness of transportation will make up for the lack of speed.

The road passes through a number of towns, some of which are quite pretty, but the houses appear to be after the same style of architecture, the old looking. Judging by the number of persons hanging around the stations, business is not very brisk.

Norristown, our destination, is a beautiful city of over 15,000 inhabitants, with fourteen churches, and one of the finest Court Houses in the State, built of solid marble, taken from an extensive quarry in the neighborhood. One side of the town has been built up during the past eight years.

On one of the principal streets in the edge of the city, may be seen, a large, plain three-story house, the home of the parents of Governor Hartranft. The Governor is the only child; and notwithstanding his executive duties often visits the parents. The stable in which he keeps his horses is rather an imposing structure, with a neat little suite to it, and nicely oiled inside. He should become a life member of the Humane Society, as he evidently inclines to take good care of his horses.

The county called Friends have a church on a large lot in the center of the city. They are an intelligent and hospitable people, and exert a healthful influence on all the moral and social questions of the day. This city is somewhat famous for its excellent schools and seats of learning. A seminary for young ladies has been in successful operation for years. The building, which is located a little out of town, is on high ground with ample surroundings. A school for boys is also well sustained.

Additional churches and interest are given to this city by its proximity to the celebrated Valley Forge, where Washington and his army found shelter in the woods during a severe winter. On the hill back of the city the fortifications are still plainly visible. The camping ground lay between two ridges of hills, and was at that time covered with a thick forest. Being about nine miles from Philadelphia, it admitted of more than one route for retreat into the interior. Here the noble Washington, ever faithful to his God and his country sheltered his army during a hard winter. In referring to his distresses, he said, "Shall I attempt a description of the condition of the army, or even bear it in remembrance, farther than as a memento of what is due to the Great Author of all, the care and good that have been extended in relieving us in difficulties and distresses."

During that winter thousands of soldiers had cause to bless the women of Philadelphia for the clothing which they bought with their own private funds to keep the soldiers from freezing. These patriotic women often met for prayer for the preservation and success of the army.

On the hill back of the city, is one of the finest views to be seen from any of the mountains. The distant chain of hills, with trees in their gorgeous autumn tints, and the Schuylkill lying below, presents a most picturesque view for an artist.

The event of the month, which stirred the minds of many of the citizens, especially the saloon keepers, was the assembling of the Woman's State Temperance Convention. A number of the earnest friends of the cause held a two days' session in one of the leading churches. A free discussion of the different moral phases of the subject was had, and in a spirit which evinced much thought. A large mass meeting was held in one of the churches in the evening and addresses were delivered by a number of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Wittenmyer, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Lathrop, of Michigan.

The remembrance of this visit to the city and the hospitality of the people will ever be treasured among our happiest memories. MRS. J. S. C.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

On motion of E. S. Golden, John W. Hunter, of Armstrong county, was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

Gallaher vs. Stewart. Argued by Golden for plaintiff in error and Gilpin contra.

Hutchinson *et al.* vs. the Commonwealth (two cases). Argued together by Gilpin for plaintiff in error and Golden contra.

Colwell vs. Earley; argued by Painter for plaintiff in error, and Golden and Gilpin contra.

Morris for use vs. McCullough; argued by Golden for plaintiff in error and Painter contra.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

John Scott, late postmaster at Brookville, Jefferson county, is on trial on a charge of tampering with registered letters. The defendant is an elderly man, and has heretofore sustained a good character.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

John K. Brown, of Allegheny, confectioner, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

Simon Hartzel, Emanuel Hellwell, Allen Hartzell, Samuel J. Lambert, partners as the Mahoning Iron Company, bankrupts. Petition for discharge presented.

H. P. Ford and James E. Emerson, alleged bankrupts, Beaver Falls. Order made for trial at next term.

John Walker, Jr., Allegheny county, bankrupt. Report of sale of real estate by assignee confirmed absolutely.

In the matter of David A. McDonald, bankrupt, city. The exceptions filed to Register Shafer's report were overruled and the report of the Register confirmed.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

John Gast, Sr., *et al.* vs. John Weir & Sons. Verdict for defendants.

Mathias Haas vs. Henry Silverman, verdict against garnishees for $330 40.

On the voluntary assignment of William Pickergrill, the account of assignee was conformed absolutely, and W. S. Wilson was appointed auditor to distribute balance.

James G. Moore vs. Elizabeth F. Danny. Non suit.

Arthur Kearney vs. Henry Meyers, Verdict for defendant and balance certified in his favor of $53.

August Noll vs. Hahn, Holmes & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $6.

Voluntary assignments of Joseph E. Weeden to Wm. Weeden. Auditors' reports confirmed absolutely.

Beecher & Bird vs. A. M. Barr and wife. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Osterloh vs. Koerner Bros.; Stockdale vs. Baum.; Mellor vs. Schoonmaker; Davis vs. Johnston et al; Bryan vs. Morrow; People's Insurance Company vs. Kimmell; Same vs. Steinmetz; Lowry *et al.* vs. McClure et al.; Murphy vs. Reed; Coward vs. Fraz er Bros.; Deitrich for use vs. Johnson et ux.; Rosenberg vs. Falker; Vosiker vs. Howley; Davis vs. Rink; Dickey vs. Skelding.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick

Charles Salisbury and wife *et al.* vs. William Hagerman, C. B. Stranz and A. B Dally. Action of ejectment for one-half acre of land on Coal street, in what was formerly the borough of South Pittsburgh. Verdict for defendants.

Jane C. Collins, executrix of the estate of James Collins, deceased, C. Brennan and W. J. Patterson vs. A. S. Logan and Charles C. Mackey; action of replevin the property in question being a wharfboat. On trial.

Fred. Kochendorffer vs. John Daubham. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Peoples vs. Willard *et al.*; Gaston vs. McCullough *et al.*; Bufton for use vs. Barker, Carroll & Co. vs. steamboat "Glasgow;" Gowan vs. Kirk *et al.*; Lanahan vs. Nellis; Reilly vs. Herron; D. Jones *et al.* vs. Braddocks Field Brass Band; Jeremy *et ux.* vs. Mooney Bros.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ewing and White.

TRIAL OF WM. THOMANN FOR THE MURDER OF AUGUST KUHLMAN.

The trial of William Thomann for the murder of his partner, August Kuhlman, on the night of June 28th last, at the foot of the Perrysville road, was concluded yesterday in the Criminal Court before Judges Ewing and White.

The first witness examined for the Commonwealth was Balzer Shaub, who testified that he had moved from the house in which Thomann and Kuhlman resided four weeks before the tragedy; he remembered that the two married ones; they were often mad at each other; August threw things on the floor and William ran out and cried.

The hatchet found in the shop was here shown to and identified by witness. Cross-examination elicited nothing new.

John Hunter and Dan. Jones were next sworn, but their testimony elicited nothing new.

Joseph McCauley sworn—There is a back ground to my house, and in which could see the porch of the butcher shop plainly; was awakened by an outcry; saw a man on the road; I followed and asked him what was the matter; he answered, "fire"; did not hear any person moaning.

Dr. C. H. Voight, who was called to attend the injured man at three o'clock in the morning of the fire, was then sworn. The theory of the Commonwealth is that Thomann inflicted his own wounds in order to give an air of plausibility to his story that thieves broke into the house while the inmates were both asleep, attacked and rendered helpless both, and then set fire to the building to cover up their tracks. In support of this theory Dr. Voight testified that he found Thomann sitting on a chair in a saloon near the house, where he and Kuhlman had been taken, and that Dr. Campbell was present making an examination of the wounds of both of the men. The witness found two lacerated wounds on the left front part of Thomann's head, each nearly an inch in length, running parallel and nearly on inch apart. They were merely superficial wounds, he considered, and were not sufficient in his opinion, to cause insensibility. These were the only wounds he found on the head, there being no fracture of the skull. His right foot was slightly burned, his left foot more slightly, while his hands and the upper part of his face were a little burned. All were merely superficial burns and could have been produced by any inflammable material such as oil. He meant by superficial wounds only those that penetrate the outer skin.

Dr. John Campbell was recalled and testified that he first saw Thomann sitting on a chair or barrel at the door of McCrory's grocery store; he was bareheaded; saw that he was bleeding profusely from two incised wounds on he head, about three-fourths of an inch in length each, and about the same distance apart. He examined the wounds with his finger, and finding they were not deep he passed on to where Kuhlman, the deceased, was lying. When Thomann was brought into the room of the saloon where the witness made another examination of him and found that the two wounds mentioned were the only ones on his head. He and Dr. Dickson then sewed up the wounds, bleeding stopped immediately. In the opinion of the witness, a healthy man could receive such wounds without being rendered insensible. The witness found a few blisters on the right foot around the ankle, and one or two on the left. All the burns, including those on the upper part of the face and the hands, were merely superficial.

The District Attorney here asked the witness, from the nature of the burns, to state his opinion as to how they had been produced.

Mr. Marshall for the defense, objected to the question, because the witness was not an expert in this regard and this was a matter for the jury to infer, who were just as competent to draw a correct inference as the witness.

The objection was overruled.

The witness then stated that in his opinion they were caused by a flame suddenly striking the burned parts, and then being suddenly withdrawn.

The witness was then cross examined. He had never attended a case where a party had been burned by carbon oil.

Other witnesses for the Commonwealth were then examined. John Henry, a grocer near by, testified that Thomann got his oil can filled on the 27th; about nine o'clock on that evening, only three or four hours before the alarm of fire, he saw Thomann and Kuhlman sitting together at the front door of their house.

Martin Shaffer, the owner of the house, testified to a few uninteresting points.

William Bowden, the detective who prosecutes this case, testified, but his testimony amounted to nothing.

Robert Hague said that two or three days after the murder he had a conversation with Thomann in the hospital. The conversation was in English and the witness very easily understood what Thomann said. The witness asked him whether anybody had got into the room to murder him, and how. The prisoner answered that they had come in and struck him and knocked him insensible, and that he knew nobody, nor did he see anybody; that was all he said. The witness then spoke of the condition of the room in which the murder was committed. The floor looked as if oil had been spilled over it.

H. G. Miller, another detective, was called and testified that he had had several conversations with Thomann. Thomann had told him that it was a very warm evening; that Kuhlman retired first, and that some time afterwards he went to bed. He laid down with his pants and shirt on. He was suddenly awakened by somebody feeling in his pockets, when he looked up and saw a tall man. He was then dealt a heavy blow and knew nothing afterwards. In another conversation, which took place in the lock-up, the witness represented to him his belief, as well as that of others, that they had got into a quarrel and that he had killed the deceased. The witness replied, "Why that couldn't be; he did not strike me."

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., then opened for the defense, reciting the four rules governing circumstantial evidence.

Rev. Lehman was the first witness. He bore testimony to the good character of the prisoner for peace and order.

Dr. J. S. Dickson saw Thomann at the hospital; he complained of not being properly treated; he was suffering from concussion and shock of brain; I consider he received a blow which somewhat shocked his sensibilities.

Dr. Joeph Dickson sworn; made a careful surgical examination of Thomann on the first of July; opened the wound on his head and there was considerable hemorrhage; the bone was rough, the puncture having gone through the scalp and outer table of the skull; the other wound was through the scalp and outer table of the skull; the effect of the wounds was to cause a severe concussion of the brain; could not believe from what I heard from Quinn but that he was semi-unconscious; he had not entirely recovered his consciousness when I went to see him; a hatchet or the corner of a chisel would have been sufficient to render a man insensible.

Dr. Hardinger was sworn and corroborated the testimony of Dr. Dickson.

Mr. Rowdlein sworn—Knew the prisoner for a year and a half, and always believed his character for peace to be good; Thomann had worked for the witness for about two months.

Albert Weygand, watchmaker on Ohio street, Allegheny, sworn—Knew Thomann during four years; his reputation as a peaceable man was always thought to be good; examined the premises where the murder was committed; it was very easy to enter the house; a narrow alley runs past the house; it would be an easy matter to get from the roof of the adjoining house into the garret of the house occupied by Thomann and Kuhlman.

Samuel A. Grabe sworn—Have known Thomann for nearly four years, and during that time his reputation for peace and good order has been first rate; a man could easily get from the roof of McCorry's grocery into the house occupied by Thomann and Kohlman.

None of the Commonwealth's witnesses seemed to have examined carefully the upper story of the house, and it was conspicuously apparent that none of them knew anything about a window up there. One or two recollected that there was a window there, but it was not known whether it was open or not shortly after the struggle took place. No attention seems to have been paid to this by the witnesses at all. The testimony generally was to the effect that there were no visible marks on the first floor that any intruders had entered. The transon of the front door was open, but it was covered with dust, which was not disturbed, rendering it plain to the inference that nobody had entered there. The defense, however, set up a theory that burglars entered through the window up stairs and descended to the first floor. A three foot alley separates Kuhlman and Thomann's house from another, the roof of which is not quite as high as the window. Several witnesses thought that access could be gained through this window from the roof of the adjoining house, and one witness went so far as to testify that he saw marks on the wall of the houses the next day, as though somebody had climbed up there.

A number of witnesses who knew Thomann were called and gave him a good character for peace and order.

W. B. Ross, Chief of Police of Allegheny, sworn—Examined the premises on the morning after the tragedy; saw blood marks on the wall; noticed that the garret window in Thomann's house was open; believe that it would have been an easy matter for a man to enter the house by that window from McCorry's roof.

Gottlieb Dillenbaugh, Christ Dillenbaugh and H. Hunt were next severally sworn, and each testified that Thomann's character for peace was good.

Max Shamberg, Austrian Consul, Martin Shafer, Hartman Kob and William Miller each testified to a similar effect.

Martin Shafer, owner of the house which Thomann and Kuhlman occupied, was then called in rebuttal and he testified that it was nineteen feet from the ground to the gable window in his house; the roof of McCrory's house was about four feet below the gable window; a man might easily step from that roof into that window.

At three o'clock P. M. the defense closed their testimony, and the case was submitted without argument. The charge of Judge Ewing was favorable to the prisoner. Court then took a recess until half-past four. On reassembling the jury not having returned court adjourned until this morning. All who heard the testimony are of the opinion that a verdict of acquittal will be rendered.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Edward McIlwaine; Rebecca Hoytt C. H. Dilio; Thomas Murphy; F. F. Spaulding vs. A. Gallipos, John Schulze, Jr.; Samuel Wright et al.; Robert Baird; Conrad Viereck; J. Lewis; A. Miller et al.; Cath. Mellon, Thomas Miller; Joseph Lemaris, Dennis Conner, James Mullen, James Kelly, Edward McIlwaine, Dennis Connor et al., Cyrus Coulter, E. G. Hershberg, Dennis Maguire, James McWilliams, D. F. Hatch (2).

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

EPH. MORRIS will row no more this year.

GEORGE BOOTH, Assistant City Clerk, has returned from the Centennial.

A SHERIFF is to undergo incineration in Dr. Le Moyne's cremation furnace, near Washington, Pa., this week.

THE Sawyer Family of "Scotch handbell players," were sued by Clark Brothers yesterday for a little bill of items for billposting, &c.

MR. T. D. STEEN, who was injured on Saturday evening, in rescuing a child, and whose case was critical for a time, is now in a fair way for recovery.

REV. EASTER of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Sewickley, has tendered his resignation which has been accepted to accept a call from a Maryland parish.

THOMAS MCGOVERN, aged twenty, was committed to the Workhouse for a ninety days' term by the Mayor yesterday morning, at the instance of his mother, who alleges incorrigibility against him.

WILLIAM BARCLAY was badly burned about the head and face Monday evening by the explosion of the "glory hole" at the Duquesne Glass Works. He was taken home and had